Cambria Freeman.

R. L. JOHNSTON, Editor. HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKE FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE. H. A. M'PIKE, Publisher

VOLUME 2. EBENSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1868. NUMBER 24.

The Cambria Freeman

WILL BE PUBLISHED

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

At Ebensburg, Cambria Co., Pa.

At the following rates, payable within three months from dte of subscribing:

One copy, one year, - - - - -	$2 00
One copy, six months, - - - - -	1 00
One copy, three months, - - - -	50

Those who fail to pay their subscriptions until after the expiration of six months will be charged at the rate of $2.50 per year, and those who fail to pay until after the expiration of twelve months will be charged at the rate of $3.00 per year.

Twelve numbers constitute a quarter; twenty five, six months; and fifty numbers, one year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, 12 lines, one insertion,	$1 00
Each subsequent insertion,	25
Auditor's Notices, each,	2 00
Administrator's Notices, each,	2 50
Executors' Notices, each,	2 50
Estray Notices, each	1 50

	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 yr.
1 square, 12 lines,	$ 2 50	$ 4 00	$ 6 00
2 squares, 24 lines,	5 00	8 00	12 00
3 squares, 36 lines,	7 00	10 00	15 00
Quarter column,	9 50	14 00	25 00
Third column,	11 00	16 00	28 00
Half column,	14 00	25 00	35 00
One Column,	25 00	35 00	60 00

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding 8 lines, with paper, 6 00

Obituary Notices, over six lines, ten cents per line.

Special and business Notices eight cents per line for first insertion, and four cents for each subsequent insertion.

Resolutions of Societies, or communications of a personal nature must be paid for as advertisements.

JOB PRINTING.

We have made arrangements by which we can do or have done all kinds of plain and fancy Job Printing, such as Books, Pamphlets, Show Cards, Bill and Letter Heads, Handbills, Circulars, &c., in the best style of the art and at the most moderate prices. Also, all kinds of Ruling, Blank Books, Book Binding, &c., executed to order as good as the best and as cheap as the cheapest.

BACK TO FIRST PRINCIPLES

BOOTS AND SHOES

OF MY OWN MANUFACTURE.

WHAT I MAKE I CAN WARRANT!

After an experience of more than a year in the sale of Eastern made work, during which time I have expended more than the profits in repairing rips and tears, I have determined to come back to first principles and henceforth confine myself to the manufacture of BOOTS and SHOES for Men, Youths, Ladies and Misses, and am now better prepared than ever to give entire satisfaction in my business.

I have at present in my employ a competent corps of workmen, and can say without fear of contradiction that I can turn out as neat and substantial Boots and Shoes at as MODERATE PRICES as can be made anywhere in the State. I am having Boots made of the finest French Calf-Skin, and within the past month or two have had orders pouring in upon me from all quarters for this kind of work. The material in these Boots is the best to be found in the market, and the workmanship, both in neatness and strength, cannot be excelled at any other establishment in the country.

MY TRAIN ALWAYS ON TIME!

All work will be ready for delivery at the time promised. Weddings, visits and other interesting or important occurrences need not be postponed through any failure on my part to come to time.

Good work and moderate prices is my motto, and one trial will convince any person that the motto is well chosen.

☞ Repairing of Boots and Shoes attended to promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Thankful for past favors I feel confident that my work and prices will commend me to a continuance and increase of the same.

JOHN D THOMAS.

Ebensburg, May 28, 1868.-tf.

REVERE THE MEMORY OF *FRIENDS DEPARTED!*

MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES, &c.

The subscriber still continues to manufacture of the best material and in the most workmanlike manner, at the

Loretto Marble Works,

all kind of MONUMENTS AND TOMBSTONES, as well as TABLE and BUREAU TOPS, and all other work in his line. None but the best American and Italian Marble used, and perfect satisfaction guaranteed to all cases at prices as low as like work can be obtained in the cities or elsewhere. Call and see specimens and judge for yourselves as to the merits cheapness of my work.

JAMES WILKINSON.

Loretto, March 12, 1868.1y.

JOSEPH ZOLNER

HAS just opened, and offers for sale lowe than they can be bought elsewhere, a splendid lot of eight day and twenty-four hour CLOCKS, fine WATCHES of every description, ACCORDEONS, JEWELRY, and a variety of all articles in his line. Repairing of Clocks, Watches, and all kinds of Jewelry, done on short notice and most reasonable terms. All work warranted.—Call at his shop, High street, opposite Public School House, Ebensburg. [sep.5,'67.]

RICHARD ROWAN,

ALTOONA, PA.,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,

Is prepared to make contracts for the painting of Churches, Dwellings and other Buildings in Cambria and surrounding counties, and for the execution of all other work in his line. Painting done at prices more moderate and in a style far superior to most of the work executed in this section. Satisfaction guaranteed. feb.20-tf.

J. S. STRAYER, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, Johnstown, Pa. Office on the corner of Market street and Locust alley, Second Ward. dec.12.-1y.

NOT ALL IN BRINGING UP.

It isn't all in bringing up,
Let folks say what they will;
You silver wash a pewter cup—
It will be pewter still.
E'en he of old, wise Solomon,
Who said "train up a child,"
If I mistake not, raised a son.
Gay, rattle-brained and wild.

A man of mark, who fain would pass
For lord of sea and land,
May have the training of an ass,
And bring him up full grand;
May give him all the wealth of lore,
Of college and of school,
Yet after all make him no more
Than just a decent fool.

Another, raised by penury
Upon her bitter bread,
Whose read to knowledge is like that
The good for Heaven must tread,
Has got a spark of Nature's light,
He'll fan it to a flame,
Till in its burning letters bright
The world man read his name.

If it were all in bringing up,
In counsel and restraint,
Some rascals had been honest men—
I'd been, myself, a saint.
Oh! 'tisn't all in bringing up,
Let folks say what they will;
Neglect may dim a silver cup—
It will be silver still.

THE PORCELAIN TOWER OF CHINA.

One of the recollections of school days is a picture of a tall odd-looking building, divided into sections by curved and pointed stone ruffles, and described as glittering in colored enameled tiles, and enshrouded in idolatrous legend. It was the porcelain tower of Nanking. This evening we are but a few miles from the site of that once wonderful creation. To-day we visited the spot, but the marvelous column that stood complete in its grotesque loftiness a generation before Columbus sailed in search of a new world, is gone, and only great piles of shattered and broken porcelain remain. The substantial monument had vanished, and in its stead I saw only the picture of so many years ago.

This unique creation was built upon the site of an ancient monastery, by Yungloh, the third Emperor of the Ming dynasty, and was called the "Recompensing Favor Monastery," in honor of the Empress. It rested upon a wide brick basis, was octagonal in form, and its copper sheathed roof was fifty feet higher above the earth than the top of Bunker Hill monument. Its nine stories were divided by huge stone ruffles, whose upturned points were hung with bells or lanterns. Its exterior was covered with enamel tiles of porcelain, of various colors and designs. Winding steps led up its gaudy and guilded interior to the summit, from which a magnificent view of the city, once so rich, powerful and important, must have been obtained.

When Nanking was taken by the Taeping rebels, a few years ago, the Porcelain Tower was entirely destroyed for fear it might be used by the Imperialists as a battery against them.

We chartered a roomy Chinese boat and four boatmen and started up the creek which forms the moat on the western side of the city wall. At the mouth of the creek, and for a mile above, was an accumulation of Chinese boats.

To-day is the first day of the Chinese New Year, and all classes even those who labor for each day's subsistence, consider it a point of honor to make this a holiday—for the Chinese know no Sabbath, and with an immense majority to-day is the only day of rest they obtain in all the year.

Among the crowded boats were a large number of small war junks, vessels mounting only one small gun. From each of these many flags were flying—green and scarlet and yellow, pointed and ruffled, and with great Chinese characters painted upon them. After much pulling and pushing and many ejaculations from the Chinese boatmen, we passed the lines of crowded boats and came to clear sailing. The muddy sloping banks were six or eight feet above our heads. On our left the city wall, gray, old and crumbling, stretched along, here receding from the stream and there approaching it, crossing ditches, running over the rough land, skirting the bases of hills, always time-stained and scarred, and telling of ages past and buried. On we rowed, twining and twisting up this narrow stream occasionally meeting a loaded boat, from the tip of whose slender mast a line passed to women on the bank, who slowly tugged and pulled the boat along. A few miles farther, and we came to another gathering of boats, gay with bright flags, partially hidden by a thin veil of smoke from the bursting and popping fire crackers. The broad bank was covered with cone shaped piles of the feathery-topped reeds which the natives use for fuel, and the heaps of which were now hollowed and used as abode and shelter. Beyond the huts of reeds, the wall receded, and on its top, immediately above the high arched gateway that admitted through it, was a building of odd shape, and occupied by soldiers who guarded the gate. Here we passed between the stout rough piers of a bridge the rebels destroyed, and, a short distance beyond we passed under the arches of another bridge, which though but a few yards wide, had a street over it, and rows of houses on each side. Beyond this stream was unobstructed and we passed up a mile or more, when tired of the slow locomotion, we guided the boat to the bank, jumped ashore, and walked along under the shadow of the wall. We soon turned a sharp angle of the wall, and then could see beyond the principal southern gate with bright flags fluttering above its guard house—an arched bridge which spanned the stream—high muddy banks, between which the creek was filled with boats—a small city of the cone-like reed huts and crowds of people. After a walk we reached the place and crossed the filthy and sticky flag pavement of the bridge, then passing a small village of tile and stone huts, we entered an open country of rough and rising land, the only product of which seemed to be broken tile and stone and refuse. It cannot be a common matter that visits are made here by foreigners, for before we reached the bridge, men and boys followed us, some evincing fear, and all of them great curiosity, and when we passed beyond the cluster of houses, more than a thousand people must have been following us. A short distance farther and we reached a flight of long steps, cracked and broken, up which we passed, and there stopped to survey all that was left of the once famous Porcelain Tower of Nanking.

In the midst of a scene peculiarly desolate, was this huge mound of fallen and crushed porcelain. A great mass of fragments, partially revealing unique and fantastic designs, portions of which were bright colored, green and crimson, and yellow and blue, with glassy surface as clear and bright as though their gay colors and enameled coats were new and fresh. Down beyond us was a big metallic ornament like a huge umbrella, covered with Chinese characters and designs, which had tumbled down two hundred and sixty feet to the earth, and remained unbroken. The colored fragments were porcelain, but their base is of a rough coarse texture, while the fragments of white were as fine as the choicest ware, and their enameled and clear sides flashed and glittered in the sun like gems. After spending half an hour in this interesting spot, we selected some of the white and colored fragments as mementoes of their creation four and a half centuries ago—and of our own visit now—and came away, occasionally looking back, hoping we might see—if only in fancy—the strange tower that remained centuries after the hands that had fashioned it had become dust again.

We glanced a moment through the southern gate, then hastily sought our boats, glad to be rid of the crowd which had annoyed us, and when again we passed the arch stone bridge, and the crowded boats, they were illuminated with colored lanterns, and smoking with fire works, with which the people and all their national kindred in this great empire, welcomed the incoming of another Chinese year.—*Providence Journal.*

The Life of a Pert Boy.

How Ulysses Simpson, now Grant, Rode the Pony with a Monkey on His Back—In Several Acts—Words by His Father—Music by Us—Arranged for a Hand Organ.

CHAPTER ONCT.

"Ulysses stepped forward and mounted the pony. The performance began."

CHAPTER TWO TIMES.

"Round and round and round the ring went the pony, faster and faster, making the greatest effort to dismount the rider."

CHAPTER THREE EYES.

"But Ulysses sat as steady as if he had grown to the pony's back."

CHAPTER "TO BE CONTINUED"

"Presently out came a large monkey and jumped up behind Ulysses."

A RUNNING CHAPTER.

"The people set up a great shout of laughter, and on the pony ran; but it all produced no effect on the rider."

CHAPTER ONCT MORE.

"Then the ring-master made the monkey jump up on Ulysses's shoulder, standing with his feet upon his shoulders, and with his hands holding on to his hair."

A NERVOUS CHAPTER.

"At this there was another and still louder shout, and not a muscle of Ulysses's face moved. There was not a tremor of his nerves."

CHAPTER OF A WONDERFUL CHAP.

"A few more rounds, and the ring master gave it up; he had come across a boy that the pony and monkey both could not dismount."

All of which is proof that Grant is a statesman, and qualified to be President of the United States!—*Council Bluff Dem.*

"WASH ME CLEAN."—The following by the funny man of the New York *Herald*, is too good to be lost: 'There was a fine meeting of Pendletonians the other evening. One of the unwashed cried out as the distinguished advocates of the popular Obican appeared on the stage—'Wash me clean!' 'Wash me clean!' 'Shut up!' cried a suppressor of turbulence; 'you don't appear to be very dirty. Don't disturb the meeting.' 'Wash me clean! Wash me clean!' vehemently and persistently exclaimed the ardent Pendletonian. 'Put him out!' 'Put him out!' A disturbance was brewing. At this juncture a mild and benevolent looking gentleman, with a high forehead, normal moustache and auburn locks, came inward and appealed for a moment's silence, which was accorded. He said—'No doubt the audience labors under a mistake. My jubilant friend has recognized in me an old friend. His cries mean no derision to the assemblage nor insult to those grave old codgers on the platform. I am familiarly known at home, in Cincinnati, as Wash McLean, and I flatter myself I am something of a clean lipped champion of the illustrious son of Ohio." There were then three rousing cheers for Wash McLean and three more with a tiger for the man he celebrated.

BEEF AND TAXES.—A BOVINE BIOGRAPHY.—I was born in Nebraska. The farmer to whom I belonged paid a tax upon me as part of his income during my vealhood. He sold me when I was three years old, and paid an income tax upon what I brought. I was nicely fatted until I weighed nearly a ton, by a Democrat on Weeping Water, who paid the government eighteen cents for the privilege of selling me to a butcher, who pays a tax of ten dollars for the privilege of selling meat to the public. The butcher sold my tallow to a chandler, who made me, by paying a license as manufacturer, into candles for the poor people, who pay a five per cent. tax on candles to read by. My horns and hoofs are made into combs and glue, and pay another tax. My hide goes to the tanner; who pays a manufacturer's license, and is made into leather, upon which is paid an ad valorem tax of five per cent. The tanner will sell the leather to a wholesale dealer, who pays a mercantile license and an income tax, and he will sell it to the shoemaker, and the shoemaker will get up boots for the laborer, farmer and mechanic, and charge enough for them to cover all the taxes enumerated, together with his own manufacturer's tax.

"The Hour of Death"—A Scientific Investigation.

In Mr. John Timb's "Notable Things of Our Own Time" are some accounts of the curiosities of scientific investigation—among them the following concerning the hour of death:

"The subject of the hour of death (says Mr. Haviland, an eminent surgeon, in a paper read to the British Association), has occupied the attention of medical writers from the time of Aetius, who flourished at the court of Constantinople in the fifth century, up to the present date, but no practical fruit has been the result for the physician in his treatment of disease. He concluded that the time had now arrived for a thorough investigation of the facts in our possession, inasmuch as if there be any latent truth in them of importance to mankind, it is our simple duty to evoke that truth, and avail ourselves of its teachings in the practice of medicine. He remarked that the physician's duties do not cease when he has ascertained the disease of his patient, and prescribed medicine to remove it; by medicine alone the patient is not healed; he has to act upon the advice of Hippocrates, and see that those in attendance do their duty also, and in his absence watch every phase and act in the living present. But, to so direct, the physician must know each cause of change, and by his knowledge anticipate what may occur; lay down simple rules for the guidance of friends and nurses, and teach them how to watch each circumstance of disease; he must know the changefulness of our bodies in health; he must take due account of this changefulness when illness supervenes; he must know when all our vital functions are at their height; he must know when they are at their lowest ebb, for this knowledge is a most necessary element of success in his combat with the enemy he is implored to encounter. Of late years the art of nursing has more than ever occupied the thoughts of physicians and the laity at large. We have had noble efforts made in the camp and at home, to soothe the anguish of the wounded and diseased.

The author had collected over 5,000 cases of death, with the hour of death and circumstances recorded, which he had tabulated, and exhibited on a large chart, the difficult connections being distinguished by colored diagrams. By this chart he showed that in 1,000 cases of death in children under five years of age the greatest mortality took place between the hours of one and eight a. m.; that an extraordinary depression took place in the succeeding hours between nine and twelve p. m., and that the ratio of mortality was at its minimum. He then compared these statistics with 2,891 deaths from all causes, and the chart showed how remarkably the wave lines of death compared with those above. He then compared deaths from consumption, which, although they showed a general resemblance in the wave line, yet between the hours of four to eight a. m. there was a depression when compared with the first four hours' period. He showed that small numbers are not sufficient for a statistical truth, and he therefore urged upon his provincial brethren to assist him in his work by forwarding to him data for further investigation into this interesting subject.

He contended that the tables on the chart proved the extraordinary mortality in the early hours of the morning when the powers of life were at their lowest ebb, and strange to say, when the patient was most cared for. He urged the necessity of feeding and stimulating the patients at their weakest hour, so as to tide them over a critical period; and even if death be inevitable, to support the patient that he may have a few more hours of life snatched from eternity to admit of his being able to carry out some duty, pardon some enemy, or see some beloved friend. He next urged upon his professional brethren the importance of teaching friends and nurses how to attend those under their charge. He concluded by saying that the subject itself required no apology for its introduction to the association, however much the mode of his treating it might. He felt convinced that it was one which had occupied the attention of many of his hearers when they had been watching hour by hour the fitful changes of disease in the persons of those most dear to them, or of those to whom as nurse sthey had desired conscientiously to do their duty. To simplify this duty and to calm this solicitude, at a time when either the excess of the one or an ignorant neglect of the other might be fatal, was one of the main objects of this investigation; and he felt convinced, however imperfectly he might have expressed his opinions on the subject, that it is one of great interest, not only to his profession, but to the community at large.

..A Wisconsin paper describes a freak of nature in the shape of a perfect rose in full blossom on an apple tree. On the same limb, and close to the rose, are several young apples growing. The rose is the only blossom on the tree. Several rods from the tree, in front of the house, is a white Scotch rose bush in full bloom, and upon comparing the rose upon this bush with the one upon the apple tree, they were found to be alike.

..Many farmers will be rejoiced to know that a machine has been invented for digging potatoes, picking them up and depositing them in heaps.

THE ANCIENT LOCUST.

The insect commonly known among us as the "Seventeen Year Locust" is making its appearance in large numbers. Newman's Entomology has an interesting history of the Locust from which we cull the following. The Locust here described, and found on the Eastern Continent, appears to differ somewhat from the American species:

The locust, from the remotest ages, has had a greater power to injure man than any other living creature. Its course is almost invariably accompained with famine and pestilence; man is armed with no power to resist it.

The locust was sent as a plague to the Egyptians especially to punish them for the detention and oppression of the Israelites; the whole face of the country was covered by their multitudes.

Afterwards, about the date B. C. 200, we have it on record, that locusts again swarmed in the same part of Africa.

St. Augustine mentions another enormous swarm in the same region, which devoured every green leaf, and eventually reaching the sea, perished by drowning; and the mass of their corrupted bodies created so great a stench that a pestilence ensued, which carried off nearly a million human beings.

In 1478 the Venetian territory was visited by a swarm of locusts, which so completely destroyed the crops as to cause a famine, in which more than thirty thousand persons died of starvation.

In 1650 a swarm of locusts entered Russia. As they passed the air was darkened by their numbers; they covered the face of the earth; the trees bent with their weight; and in places the mass of their dead bodies was four feet in depth.

In 1748 a swarm of locusts visited the Austrian dominions; at Vienna the breadth of the swarm exceeded three miles, and so darkened the air that one person could not see another at the distance of twenty paces.

Major Moor witnessed in the Mahrattas the ravages of a swarm of locusts, that was five hundred miles in length, and so compact as to completely hide the sun and occasion darkness.

Mr. Barrow relates that in Southern Africa, in the years 1784 and 1797, a swarm of locusts covered an area of nearly two thousand square miles. When driven by a northwest wind into the sea, they formed upon the shore, for fifty miles, a bank three or four feet high: the stench from their putrifying bodies was perceptible at the distance of one hundred and fifty miles.

In 1776 and 1780 a swarm of locusts visited Morocco; every green thing was eaten, and a dreadful famine ensuing, such vast numbers of people died of hunger in the streets of the town that their bodies lay unburied.

The egg of the locust is deposited in the ground; when it is hatched it has all the appearance of a locust in miniature, except that it is without wings. Its work of destruction immediately commences; it devours every green blade of grass and every geeen leaf that it can obtain.

In the autumn it assumes the winged state, and then myriads assemble, and having stripped the earth of its mantle of green rise in the air and are driven by the wind, carrying with them destruction, famine and pestilence.

The shape and appearance of the locust is that of our commonest grasshopper, but it greately exceeds that insect in size; it leaps with ease and agility, but, excepting in its migrations, does not readily fly.

The jaws of the locust are excessively hard and strong, capable of devouring not only the leaves, but when these fail, the bark and even the solid wood of the trees. The sound of their feeding, when in swarms, is as the rushing of flames driven by the wind.

Happily in this country the locust is very rare; it has occasionally been driven here by winds, but has never been know to breed here. In the year 1748 a considerable number were observed, but not enough to do any serious injury.

CURIOUS STATISTICS.—A statistical genius declares that "more is expended in the United States for cigars than for all the common schools in the country."

A wag, undoubtedly a lover of the weed, seeing the statement going through the papers, gets off the following:

"It has been estimated that the cost of washing linen that might just as well be worn two days longer amounts to enough in this country to more than defray the expenses of the American Board of Foreign Missions."

"The expenses of buttons on the back of our coats, where they are of no earthly use, is equal to the support of all our orphan asylums."

"It is estimated that the value of old boots thrown aside, which might have been worn at least a day longer, is more than enough to buy flannel night-gowns for every baby in the land. Also, that the cost of every inch on the full shirt collars of our young men is equal to the sum necessary to put a Bible in the hands of every Patagonian giant."

..The Radicals have not yet done speculating in our deceased braves. After strewing their graves with garlands, Gen. Logan is making a big job by having an account of the ceremonies published by authority of Congress. The account will appear in the next appropriation bills.

A WILD MAN.

The latest account of "a wild man" comes from Mississippi. It seems that what is described as a "strange-visaged creature, similar to the one seen near Vicksburg last fall," has made its appearance near Meadville, Franklin county. We give the following, with a few alterations, from a Vicksburg paper of a recent date:

Some time in September, as a party of huntsmen were driving in the swamps a few miles from the river, a trail was taken up by the hounds, and followed up at a brisk pace, leaving the party far behind. In following they discovered the track of the game in miry places, which appeared similar to the track of a human foot, and they observed also that the toes of one foot turned backward. On coming up with the dogs who were now baying, they beheld a frightful looking creature, of about the average height of man, but of far greater muscular development, standing menacingly in front of the dogs. It had long hair flowing from its head, reaching to it knees; its entire body, also, seemed to be covered with hair of two inches in length, which was of a dark brown color. From its upper jaw projected two very large tusks, several inches long. Its head and face, as well as could be determined from the distance of the observers, bore a striking resemblance to that of the negro, except that the chin and cheeks were covered with long hair. On the near approach of the hunters it fled with great rapidity towards the Mississippi river, and was not overtaken again until within a few yards of the bank. When the party came up with the dogs the second time the monster was standing erect before them, none of them having yet dared to clinch with it. But when the dogs were urged by their masters they endeavored to seize it, when it reached forward and grabbed one of them, and taking it in its hands, pressed it against its tusks, pierced it through and killed it instantly. The hunters tired several shots at the creature, which caused it to leap into the water. It remained under water several minutes, and then rose almost its entire length above the surface, uttering shrieks which almost petrified the pursuers with terror. No similar sound had ever come to the ears of these men, who were all familiar with the howl of the wolf, the whine of the panther and the hoarse bellowing of the alligator. After sinking and rising several times, it swam to the Louisiana shore and disappeared. This report of the huntsmen created quite a stir and considerable speculation among theorists, and a much greater amount of fear among the community, who looked at the thing in a practical point of view. But, however, as time rolled away, and no new discoveries were made concerning the monstrosity, the excitement died away, and the strange individual had almost ceased to be thought of long before its second appearance. Meadville, where it last appeared, is about forty miles east of the Mississippi river, and, I suppose, near one hundred miles from Vicksburg. Throughout Franklin county there are retreats especially adapted to the accommodation of wild beasts, as the high barren hills, ravines, and the dense vine-matted swamp of the Homochitto river. It is highly probable that this is the same creature seen near Vicksburg.

DR. CARILLARY'S hair dressing is just as popular as Dr. Larynx's cough preparation, yet those who take them could not be made to believe that these two eminent physicians are the same person, and that as both articles came from the same factory, there is more than a suspicion that both are the self-same article. It is not our wish or intention to do mischief, but a friend of ours meets sometimes a leaky clerk of the doctor, who informs him that "at one time there were ten thousand bottles of each of these invaluable remedies to be labeled. 'Where are the cough remedy labels?' asked the Doctor, as he came in when they had the job half done. 'Here they are,' was the reply. 'My gracious!' said he, 'you've put the cough labels on the hair preparation. Well, well, no matter; I dare say 'tis just as well; put on the others.' And if you will believe it," said the clerk, "before a fortnight, the purchasers of the hair dressing for cough medicine sent for some more, and gave a certificate of the benefit they had got from it. Depend on it," continued the clerk, "there's nothing like faith. No, sir!"

A RATHER NEAT COMPLIMENT.—One of the younger members of the French Legation at Washington has become noted for his gallant speeches and his exquisite compliments. A few evenings since, at a "german" at Governor Morgan's, he was introduced to a witty New York lady, who has an unmistakeably flat nose. The polite Frenchman discreetly complimented her on her dancing, to which she archly replied—"Ah! I have heard you are a flatterer; but you cannot find it in your heart to compliment me on my personal beauty, so you praise my dancing." "Madame," was the reply, with a Parisian bow, "you are an angel from heaven, but you fell on your nose." The lady narrated this compliment with great complacency, until it was insinuated that she was a "fallen angel," since which she has been silent on the subject.—*New York Herald.*

MRS. MYERS' NEW PETTICOAT.—A meek and quiet looking person, calling himself Bill Myers, was detected recently in the very act of stealing a large roll of flannel from the door of a dry goods store on Baltimore street. He did not deny the fact, but attempted to palliate the offence by the following address to the Judge of the Criminal Court:

"Sir, I confess I did take the flannin but when you hear why I took it, you will say I am an unfortunate man, and ought to be pitied. My wife says to me yesterday morning, 'Bill, I've got a two dollar greenback,' says she, 'I made by washing and ironing, and I want you to go and buy me two petticoats, for the spring is backwards,' says she 'and I haven't a rag to wear. And mind you, don't lose the money, nor go near any grog shop,' says she, 'for you know your weakness; and don't you get into conversation with any other loafers as you are going along on this errand.'

"So I took the money—the two dollar note, I did—and set out, and went three squares out of the way to keep clear of a grocery that's a short distance from our house; but, in t'other street I met Tom Tucker. Says Tom, 'Bill, where are you bound?'

"Says I, 'To get eight yards of quarter dollar flannin, to make my wife two petticoats.'

"Says he, 'Dock the old woman a yard, and let's have a couple of glasses of toddy. It's only making the petticoats a little shorter,' says he, 'and as she's got a handsome pair of ankles she won't mind having a scant pattern.'

"Well, I thought a yard of flannin wouldn't make much difference. So in we went to the saloon, changed the note, drank a glass apiece, and that put us in the notion for more, it did, and Tom drank, and drank, and in less than an hour, I'll be switched if I had twenty-five cents out of two dollars. Well, what could I do then? I ax any reasonable man, what could I do? I couldn't go home without the flannin—and I couldn't buy it without the money. So I hooked a bolt of it, I did, that's a fact, and I'm not ashamed to acknowledge it, for nothing else could be done; and if I hadn't been nabbed, my old woman should have had six red flannin petticoats instead of of two, and that's the whole story."

Poor Bill Myers was compelled to ruralize at Fort Heney for a brief interval.

ANOTHER ENOCH ARDEN.—The New Albany (Ind.) *Commercial*, of June 23d, says:

"Some years ago Paris Shirley married a Miss Tate (step daughter of Richard Houston) near Bloomington, in this State. Some time after the marriage Shirley removed to Illinois, where, in the course of time, he bought a drove of cattle, and after sending his wife and two or three children back to Bloomington to remain with their friends until his return, he started with his cattle to California. A short distance beyond Salt Lake City he was captured by the Flathead Indians, and his cattle confiscated. He remained in captivity some eight or ten years. During all this time his friends heard not a word from him, and he was supposed to be dead. In the meantime his wife sought and obtained a divorce, and was married about a year ago, and removed with her husband to Illinois; and now comes the sorrowful part of the story. On Thursday of last week, says the Mitchell *Commercial*, Shirley returned to his father's (John Shirley's), near Bloomington, in bright anticipation of a happy meeting with his beloved wife and children; and, when told that his wife was married, he wept like a child.

"We learn that he has written his late wife a letter, alleging that he has the oldest claim; but the courts can afford no relief. So closely did the 'redskins' keep Mr. Shirley confined, that he never heard a word of the rebellion until he made his escape a short time ago. He bears upon his person unmistakable evidence of hard treatment, but he considers this a small matter when compared to the loss of the mother of his children.

TO TAME WILD HORSES.—The following are said to be the horse charmer's recipes, so that the wildest can be made in a few minutes as docile as a kitten. We give them for what they are worth, and would like to know if any of our readers have ever tried them:

1. Take finely grated horse castor, oils rhodium and cumin; keep these in separate bottles, well corked; put some of the oil of cumin on your hand, and approach the horse on the windy side. He will then move toward you, then rub some of the cumin on his nose, give him a little on anything he likes, and get eight or ten drops of the oil of rhodium on his tongue, you can then get him to do anything you like. Be kind and attentive to the animal and your control is certain.

2. Give the horse a little castor on a piece of apple or potato. Put eight drops of oil of rhodium into a lady's thimble. Take the thimble between the thumb and middle finger of the right hand, with the fore finger stopping the mouth of the thimble to prevent the oil from running out while you are opening his mouth. As soon as you have opened the horse's mouth, tip the thimble over upon his tongue, and he is your servant. He will follow you like a pet dog.

THE FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

THURSDAY, : : : : JULY 16, 1868.

Democratic National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT:
HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR,
OF MISSOURI.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:
HON. CHARLES E. BOYLE,
Of Fayette County.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL:
GEN. WELLINGTON H. ENT,
Of Columbia County.

Democratic County Ticket.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE:
Capt. JOHN PORTER, Washington Tp.
FOR PROTHONOTARY:
Capt. J. K. HITE, Johnstown.
FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY:
F. P. TIERNEY, Esq., Ebensburg.
FOR COMMISSIONER:
MAURICE McNAMARA, Johnstown.
FOR POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR:
CHRISTIAN SNYDER, Jackson Tp.
FOR AUDITOR:
JAMES NULL, Allegheny Tp.
FOR SURVEYOR:
HENRY SCANLAN, Carrolltown.

The Convention--Its Candidates.

We were present at the sittings of the National Democratic Convention from its inception to its close.

Every State in this broad Union was fully represented in that Convention, and we are entirely justified in saying that an equal amount of talent and patriotism never met in council on this continent.

Its deliberations, which lasted five days, were distinguished for harmony and good feeling. Nothing occurred during its protracted sittings of an unpleasant character, and the result of its proceedings, whether we regard the platform or the candidates, is such as to meet the cordial approbation of the Democrats and Conservatives of the United States.

The platform adopted by the Convention was published by us last week, and we trust our readers, of whatever party, have given it a careful and candid perusal. It is bold, manly and fearless, and cannot fail to meet the approbation of all thinking men. We appeal to the records of the candidates themselves for their positions upon the great national questions which will enter so largely into the important campaign now opened by the selection of the candidates of the opposing political parties.

HORATIO SEYMOUR, our nominee for President, has, besides holding other positions of honor and trust, been twice elected Governor of New York. During the rebellion, when the general government refused troops to defend our State capital, Seymour sent his New York soldiers to our relief on the first intimation of danger, and received for his promptness and patriotism the public thanks of President Lincoln and Governor Curtin. He is acknowledged, on all hands, to be the ablest Democratic civilian in the United States. He is 57 years of age, and his whole life, public and private, is without stain or blemish.

Gen. FRANK P. BLAIR, our candidate for Vice President, is equally distinguished as an experienced statesman and an able fighting General in the Union army. He was the steadfast personal and political friend of Mr. Lincoln, but when Republicanism became radicalized, some three years ago, he abandoned the party, and has since been battling with the Democracy.

Such was the Convention, such the Platform, and such the candidates. We cheerfully raise their names to our mast-head, and shall do battle for them till November next, when their triumphant election will put an end to Radical ruin.

In this connection we feel confident that the following brief biographical sketches of the Democratic candidates, as furnished in a recent issue of the New York *World*, will prove interesting to our readers:

HORATIO SEYMOUR,

The Democratic candidate for President of the United States, was born in Pompey, Onondaga County, New York, in the year 1811, and is consequently about fifty-seven years of age. The family to which Mr. Seymour belongs is descended from Richard Seymour, who was one of the original settlers of Hartford, Connecticut. Major Moses Seymour, the fourth lineal descendant, served in the Revolutionary War, and subsequently represented Litchfield in the Legislature of Connecticut for seventeen years. Of his five sons, Henry Seymour, father of Horatio, was born in 1780. He removed to Utica, in this State, served in the State Legislature with signal ability, and was for many years Canal Commissioner, occupying a prominent position in the politics and legislation of the State. One of his brothers was a distinguished member of the United States Senate from Vermont for twelve years. Hon. Origen S. Seymour, for some time Representative in Congress from the Litchfield District, of Connecticut, was the son of another brother named Ozias. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Seymour, Colonel Forman, served through the Revolutionary War in the New Jersey line.

Mr. Seymour received a liberal and thorough education in the best institutions of the State. His instincts and preferences naturally led him to the study of the law, which he pursued with great vigor and industry. He was admitted to the Bar when only a little more than twenty years of age, and at once commenced the practice of his profession in the City of Utica. The death of his father, however, soon afterwards devolved upon him so great responsibilities in connection with the settlement of the family estate as to require the most of his time and attention, obliging him, much against his wish, to relinquish the practice of his profession. The death of his wife's father, the late John R. Bleecker, occurring about the same time, added to his numerous cares in the adjustment of important property interests. Some of the best years of Mr. Seymour's life were absorbed in this work, but no doubt his mind was being schooled, as it could not otherwise have been, for the grave responsibilities and duties that were to come in after life. Up to this time Mr. Seymour had acted no prominent part in political life, although from his youth, as were his ancestors before him, he had always been strongly attached, through sympathy and taste, to the Democratic party. In the fall of 1841, when not thirty years of age, Mr. Seymour consented to the use of his name as a Democratic candidate for member of Assembly. Although the Whigs were at that time largely in the ascendancy in Utica, Mr. Seymour was triumphantly elected by a large majority. In the Legislature Mr. Seymour at once took a commanding position upon the great questions involving the interests of the State, engaging in the leading debates with great fervency and assisting largely in shaping the legislation of the session. Among his legislative associates were John A. Dix, Michael Hoffman, David R. Floyd Jones, George R. Davis, Lemuel Stetson and Calvin T. Hulburd. The Democrats at that time were in the ascendency in both branches of the Legislature, and the great measure of the session was Michael Hoffman's celebrated bill in relation to finances, which was supported and passed by the Democrats in the success of this measure, which was destined to restore the depreciated financial credit of the State, Mr. Seymour took an active and sympathetic interest, displaying for the first time the forensic ability and oratorical powers that have since distinguished him.

In the spring of 1842 Mr. Seymour was elected Mayor of the City of Utica, despite the continued hostility and opposition of the Whigs. In the fall of 1842, he was again elected a member of the lower House of the Legislature, and was re-elected to, and served in the same position during the sessions of 1844 and 1845. The session of 1841 was an important and exciting one, the Assembly being agitated with acrimonious contests, chiefly springing from contemplated opposition to the administration of Governor Bouck. The leaders in the debates of the session were Mr. Seymour and Mr. Hoffman, the recognized leader of the Legislature in 1842, and a formidable antagonist in debate, but Mr. Seymour appears to have coped with him successfully, and to have won not only the plaudits of his political associates but the praises of his constituents likewise. The session of 1845 opened with a changed spirit, based upon the victorious election of Mr. Polk to the Presidency. At the outset of this session Mr. Seymour was induced by his friends to enter the contest for Speakership, to which position he was triumphantly elected, despite a violent factional fight, which seriously threatened his prospects. One of the prominent and important events of this session was the election of Daniel S. Dickinson to the United States Senate, in which Mr. Seymour took a leading and active part. He also engaged with fervent spirit in the discussion relative to the call for a convention to amend the Constitution, but voted against the bill providing for that measure. With this session Mr. Seymour's legislative career was brought to a close.

For the succeeding five years Mr. Seymour was not prominent in public life, having resumed the practice of law in the City of Utica. By the action of the Legislature of 1850, providing for the enlargement and improvement of the Erie Canal, and appropriating the revenue of the State in contravention to the provisions of the constitution, Mr. Seymour again assumed a leading position in State politics, and most earnestly resisted this effort to override the provisions of a constitution so recently adopted. On account of his strenuous opposition to that measure, he was that year (1850), for the first time, placed in nomination for Governor of this State, in opposition to Washington Hunt. The result of the election was, for Seymour, 214,352 votes; for Hunt, 214,614. Mr. Seymour having been defeated by 262 votes.

In 1852, Mr. Seymour was again placed in nomination by the Democratic party, in opposition to Washington Hunt (Whig) and Minthorne Tompkins (Free Soil) with the following result:

Seymour	264,121	Tompkins	19,299
Hunt	239,736		

Mr. Seymour was triumphantly elected over two competitors as the chief executive officer of the State. His administration of State affairs, as generally conceded, was rendered by ability, tact, and good judgment. While occupying the gubernatorial chair in 1852, he vetoed the notorious Maine law, and the correctness of his views as to the power of the Legislature to pass sumptuary laws was subsequently fully established by a formal decision of the Court of Appeals.

In 1854 Mr. Seymour was nominated by the Democracy for re-election, with Myron H. Clark (Republican), Dan'l Ullman (Hard Shell Democrat) as opponents. The following was the result of the election:

Seymour	156,495	Ullman	122,282
Clark	156,804	Bronson	33,850

Although this election resulted in Mr. Seymour's defeat, it demonstrated very satisfactorily his unwaning popularity with the people, and his certainty of success with the party united and working for one candidate. At the conclusion of this contest, Mr. Seymour again resumed the work of his profession at Utica. In everything appertaining to the success of the Democracy he took an active and sympathetic interest. He attended National and State Conventions with great regularity, and was always accorded a leading position in the councils of the same. At the National Democratic Convention of Charleston, in 1860, he was proposed by the Southern delegates as a compromise candidate between Douglas and Breckinridge, but owing to the opposition of the New York delegation his name was withdrawn.

In 1862 Mr. Seymour was for the fourth time placed in nomination for Governor of this State by the Democrats, against Gen. Wadsworth, the Republican nominee. The result of the election was as follows:

Seymour	306,649
Wadsworth	295,897

Mr. Seymour was thus for the second time elected Governor of this State by the handsome majority of 10,752. After an able administration of two years he was, in 1864, nominated for re-election, this time against Reuben E. Fenton, by whom he was defeated.

At the National Democratic Convention held in Chicago in 1864, Mr. Seymour was with great unanimity chosen its President, and how ably and efficiently he discharged the duties and responsibilities of that important position, the records and history of the Convention will indisputably show.—Since that time Mr. Seymour has delivered many powerful Democratic speeches in various parts of the country, entering each successive campaign in this State with his accustomed vigor, fearlessness and efficiency.

At his home in Utica, as well as throughout the State, he is esteemed and respected with that fervor that springs only from true friendship. He has been from early boyhood a faithful and energetic member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the interests of which he has labored earnestly to promote, both as an individual member and a leader in her legislative councils. He takes especial interest in educational establishments and in the Sunday school, whose usefulness and influence he labors zealously to promote and advance.

FRANCIS PRESTON BLAIR, JR.,

The gallant soldier and statesman who has been nominated for the office of Vice-President of the United States by the National Democratic Convention, and who will certainly fill that office, was born in the quaint old town of Lexington, Kentucky, February 19, 1821, and is now in his forty-eighth year. In his twentieth year he graduated at Princeton College, and removed to St. Louis, Missouri, and there began the study of law, in which profession he made rapid progress. In 1845, being then in his twenty fifth year, he made a journey to the Rocky Mountains with a party of trappers for the improvement of his health, which had failed somewhat, owing to close pursuit of his studies; and on the breaking out of the Mexican war Blair joined the force under Kearney and the gallant Donephan in New Mexico, and served as a private soldier until 1847, when he returned to St. Louis and resumed the practice of his profession. In 1848, like his father, Francis P. Blair, Sr., he gave his support to the Free Soil party and in a speech delivered at the Court House in St Louis, contended against the extension of slavery into the Territories of the nation. In 1852 he was elected from St. Louis County, Missouri, to the Legislature as an avowed Free Soiler, and he was re-elected in 1854, though Thos. H. Benton, the Congressional candidate of the Free Soilers, was beaten In 1856 Mr. Blair was returned to Congress from the St. Louis district, over Mr. Kennett, who had defeated Colonel Benton two years before. In 1857 he delivered an elaborate speech in the House of Representatives in favor of colonizing the black population of the United States in Central America. Mr. Blair was also an editor and writer on the Missouri *Democrat* at one time. The father of Gen. Blair was a firm and fast friend of Andrew Jackson; the General when a child was wont to play on the knees of Andrew Jackson in the White House. His father was at that time editor of the *Globe*, in Washington. In 1860 Mr. Blair contested the seat in Congress of Mr. Barrett, from the St. Louis district, and soon after was returned to the House, after which he resigned his seat. In 1860 General Blair made a speech, in Brooklyn, in favor of Mr. Lincoln for the Presidency, and also delivered a speech at the Metropolitan Hotel, in this city, in June, 1861, in favor of strong war measures, hinting than General Scott was rather a slow campaigner. Mr. Blair was very assiduous in raising volunteers in St. Louis, and was the first volunteer of the State of Missouri. He raised the First regiment of Missouri Volunteers, and acted as its Colonel, albeit he did not hold a commission as Colonel of the regiment. A difficulty arose between Colonel Blair and General Fremont, and Colonel Blair was unjustly placed under arrest by that officer, who was commander of that department. This arbitrary measure of General Fremont's aroused great excitement in St. Louis, where General Blair was universally known and respected, the journals of that city taking part in the quarrel at the time. President Lincoln ordered Colonel Blair to be released from arrest in September, 1861, thereby causing a great feeling of relief to the numerous friends of Colonel Blair in St. Louis. He was again arrested by General Fremont, but finally released after considerable trouble and newspaper discussion by both parties. Colonel Blair rapidly rose as a soldier and became one of the most skillful Generals in the Western armies. On the 22d of May, 1862, General Blair commanded a division in Sherman's attack on Vicksburg—the brigades of Ewing, Smith, and Kirby Smith, composing his division. Frank Blair had the honor of leading the attack in person, five batteries concentrating their guns on the rebel position. The attack was terrific and was repulsed. As the head of the column passed over the parapet a dense fire of musketry swept away all its leading files. The rear of the column attempted to rush on, but were driven back. Here, by the bad management of Grant, Blair was not supported, as the supporting divisions were too far away to give him assistance. At the capture of Vicksburg Blair's division participated, and did the heaviest fighting in Sherman's command. It was at this time that Grant pronounced Frank Blair to be the best volunteer general in the United States Army, an opinion that was fully sustained by his conduct in action and his judgment as a campaigner. In the great march of Sherman to the sea, General Frank P. Blair commanded the Seventeenth Army Corps, the finest corps of the whole army. He crossed the Ogeechee near Barton, and captured the first prisoners. His divisions laid pontoons across the river, and the two wings were thus united before Savannah. His division was the first to march into Savannah. From Savannah, the Fourteenth Corps was taken by water to Pocotailgo, whence it threatened Charleston, while Slocum, with the Twentieth Corps and Kilpatrick's cavalry, marched up the Augusta to Sister Ferry, threatening an advance on Savannah at Tallahatchie. Blair waded through a swamp three miles wide, with water four feet deep, the weather being bitter cold. Here the Seventeenth had another fight, and lost a number of killed and wounded, but drove the rebels behind the Edisto at Branchville. The army then directed its march on Orangeburg. Here the Seventeenth carried the bridge over the South Edisto by a gallant dash, Blair leading his men, as usual, up to the battery's mouth, which was covered by a parapet of cotton and earth extending as far as could be seen. Blair threw Smith's division in front, while his other division crossed below and carried the bridge after a hard fight. A half dozen men of Blair's corps were the first to enter Columbia. The Seventeenth Corps, however, were not guilty of the burning of this city, as has been charged. At the battle of Bentonville, N. C., on the march up to Richmond, the Seventeenth were engaged heavily. It is not necessary to go further into detail of the glorious services and gallantry of our candidate for the Vice-Presidency. His name appears in the history of the great civil war as one of the first soldiers of the North. His life has been a romantic one, and full of strange and eventful occurrences. He bade farewell to his troops July 24, 1865, in an affecting address. He was nominated Internal Revenue Collector of Missouri in March, 1866. His nomination was rejected by the Senate. His popularity in the West is very great. His past record insures him success.

EVERYBODY seems to be buoyed up with the hope that the country will *Seymour* peace and prosperity after the coming Presidential election than has been *Grant*-ed to it since the good old days of Democratic rule.

Great Democratic Demonstration in New York.

SPEECHES OF SEYMOUR AND BLAIR

THEY ACCEPT THE NOMINATIONS.

An immense gathering of the Democracy of New York city convened in and about Tammany Hall, on Friday evening last, to witness the formal presentation of the nominations of the Democratic National Convention to Messrs. Seymour and Blair, the standard-bearers of the party, and to listen to their speeches in acceptance of the honors.

The meeting was organized by the calling of Sam'l J. Tilden, Esq., to the chair, who made a brief but most eloquent and spirited speech, after which he introduced Gen. Morgan, chairman of the committee, and Gov. Seymour. After the applause, loud cheering, and waving of hats and handkerchiefs, with which Gov. Seymour was greeted, had subsided,

Gen. Morgan said: Governor Seymour—On behalf of the committee appointed for that purpose, I have the honor to present to you this communication, announcing your unanimous nomination as the candidate for the office of President of the United States by the National Democratic Convention, and on behalf of the conservative Democratic people of the States we have the honor to represent here: and we here pledge their united and cordial efforts to secure the relief of the country from the thraldom which now oppresses it, and to place you as the Chief Magistrate of the nation in the Executive chair.

GOV. SEYMOUR'S ACCEPTANCE.

Governor Seymour accepted the communication amid loud applause, followed by three cheers, and replied: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee—I thank you for the courteous terms in which you have communicated to me the decision of the Democratic National Convention. This nomination, by me, was unsought and unexpected. I meant to take part in the great struggle which is now to take place for the restoration of peace, order, and good government through our land, but I have been caught by the great tide that is wind ing our party on to victory, and I am unable to resist the pressure. [Applause.] You also communicate to me the resolutions adopted by that Convention. As its chairman, I am familiar with their language and their scope; as a member of the Convention, I am a party to their terms. I accord with their views: I stand upon their position in this contest, and I shall ever strive hereafter, whether in public or in private life, to carry them into effect. [Applause.] Our opponents hoped when this Convention assembled that there would be discord in its councils. They mistook the intense anxiety felt by each of its members that we should do nothing that was not marked by wisdom and by prudence for a spirit of doubt and of discord. But during its lengthened session, during all the excitement of its proceedings, there was uttered no word of unkindness; but there was shown that spirit of courtesy, patience, forbearance, and self-sacrifice that is the sure omen of the great victory which awaits us. [Great applause.] In a few days I will reply to your communication in writing, by a letter in the customary form. In the meantime, accept for yourself and your colleagues my best wish for your future happiness and future welfare. [Applause.]

HOW FRANK BLAIR RECEIVED HIS NOMINATION

The Chairman—I have the honor to present to this meeting Major General Francis P. Blair, Jr. [Great applause and cheering.]

Gen. Morgan said: Gen. Blair—The committee appointed by the Convention have made it my pleasant duty to announce to you your unanimous nomination as the Democratic candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States. In tendering to you this nomination, we feel sure that it will not only be hailed by acclamation by your fellow citizens throughout the United States, but that those of your gallant comrades who were under your lead in many a well-fought field, will once again rally to the stars and stripes in defence of free institutions. [Applause.]

SPEECH OF GEN. BLAIR.

Gen. Francis P. Blair, Jr., arose and said: I accept the platform of resolutions passed by the late Democratic Convention, and I accept their nomination with feelings of the most profound gratitude. [Applause.] I thank you, sir, for the very kind manner in which you have conveyed to me the decision of the Democratic Convention. I accept the nomination with a feeling that your nomination for the Presidency is one which will carry us to certain victory [applause,] and because I believe that it was the most appropriate nomination that could be made by the Democratic party. The contest which we wage is for the restoration of constitutional government; and it is appropriate that we should make this contest under the lead of one who has given his life to the maintenance of constitutional government. [Applause.] We make this contest for the restoration of those great principles of government which belong to our race [applause,] and it is the most appropriate that we should select for our leader a man not in military life, but who has devoted himself to civil pursuits—one who has given himself to the understanding of our Constitution and its maintenance with all his powers of reason and judgment. I have said that the contest before us was one for the restoration of our Government. It is also for the restoration of our race. [Uproarious applause.] It is to prevent the people of our race from being exiled from their homes, exiled from the government which they have created for themselves and for their children, to prevent them from being trodden under foot by na inferior and semi-barbarous race. [Renewed applause.] In this contest we shall have the sympathy of every man that is worthy to belong to the white race. [Renewed applause.] What civilized people on earth would refuse to associate with themselves in all the rights, and honors, and dignities of their country, such men as Lee and Johnston? What country on earth would fail to do honor to those who, fighting in an erroneous cause, yet distinguished themselves by a gallantry never surpassed? [Applause.] In that contest, for which they have been sought to be disfranchised and exiled from their homes, they proved themselves worthy to be our peers. [Applause.] It is not my purpose to make any lengthened address, but simply to express my gratitude for the great and distinguished honor which has been conferred upon me; and now from my heart I reiterate the words of thanks that fell from my lips when I arose. [Applause.]

..We believe it is not entertained by the friends of Governor Seymour to send him out of the way to avoid writing letters or answering questions. General Grant was thought even too stupid to remain at home; he had to be exiled, where he may talk horse and dog.

Letters from Mr. Pendleton.

Below we publish the letter from Mr. Pendleton, withdrawing his name, as well as one of an older date strongly endorsing Mr. Seymour for President. They breathe a pure spirit of patriotism and will endear their author still more to his hosts of warm friends throughout the country.

CINCINNATI, June 25, 1868.

MY DEAR SIR: You left my office this morning before I was aware of it. I sought you at home, but you were not there. I must say what I want to by note. As soon as you get to New York see Governor Seymour. You know what was my feeling before and after I heard from him last fall. He is to-day the foremost man in our party in the United States. His ability, cultivation and experience put him at the head of our statesmen. He commands my entire confidence. I would rather trust him than myself with the delicate duties of the next four years. You know I am sincere. Make him feel this, and that he can rely on me and my friends. I have a natural pride, an honest pride, I believe, in the good will of my countrymen. But you, better than any one else, know that it is neither egotistical nor overruling, and that I am really anxious to give up the nomination to anybody who can get one single vote more than myself. Express this frankly to the Governor, but delicately, and let him understand my views of men and measures as I have frequently given them to you. Good bye. God bless you.

Yours,
GEORGE H. PENDLETON.

To Wash. McLean.

The following is Mr. Pendleton's second letter:

CINCINNATI, July 2.

Washington McLean, Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York:

MY DEAR SIR: You know better than any one the feelings and principles which have guided my conduct since the suggestion of my name for the Presidential nomination. You know that while I covet the good opinion of my countrymen, and would feel an honest pride in so distinguished a mark of their confidence, I do not desire it at the expense of the single electoral vote (great applause), or of the least disturbance of the harmony of our party. I consider the success of the Democratic party at the next election of far greater importance than the gratification of any personal ambition, however pure and lofty it might be. (Loud cheers.) If, therefore, at any time a name shall be suggested which, in the opinion of yourself and those friends who have shared our confidence, shall be stronger before the country, or which can more thoroughly unite our own party, I beg that you will instantly withdraw my name, and pledge to the Convention my hearty and zealous and active support for its nominee.

Very truly yours,
GEORGE H. PENDLETON.

PROTECTION.

We are under obligations to Hon. D. J. MORRELL, Member of Congress from this district, for a copy of the report from his committee on the subject of the "Protective Policy and Warehousing System." We have not had leisure to examine it fully, but find it contains, besides some original views, resolutions of political conventions, of manufacturing societies, and opinions of individual statesmen on the Tariff question.

If Mr. Morrell would reduce the burdens of taxation and relieve the necessities of the people, why don't he vote to abolish the Freedmen's Bureau and the military governments established over a portion of the United States by the Rump Congress? So long as these drafts upon the treasury are continued, it will be vain to attempt to remove the burdens from a tax-ridden people.

Political and News Items.

..A grandson of the late President Harrison has just committed suicide near Cincinnati.

..An old lady of seventy years, out in Iowa, surprised herself and everybody else by producing a nine-pound baby the other day.

..At Philadelphia, on Sunday Rev. Wm. O'Hara was consecrated Bishop of Scranton, and Rev. J. F. Shanahan, Bishop of Harrisburg.

..The death of Sam'l Lover, the great Irish novelist, song-writer and lecturer, is announced by recent cable dispatches. He was 71 years of age.

..In 1864 Grant said that his "tastes" did not lead him to the Presidency. Tilton as authority, it is safe to inquire, do not Grant's "tastes" lead him to the bar?

..Aaron Alpeoria Bradley, the mulatto jail bird of Sing Sing, is a State Senator in Georgia. He is a candidate for the U. S. Senate, and has large claims. He is "trooly loil."

..A desperate lover in Ohio committed suicide, leaving a note expressing his hope of meeting Susan in the next world. Unless he gives his address more fully, she may have difficulty in finding him.

..Upwards of twenty-two hundred honorably discharged soldiers, six hundred of whom were general officers, attended the Democratic Soldiers' National Convention at New York. So says the *Herald*.

..Two white men, disguised as negroes, went to a lady's house in Baton Rouge parish, La., not long ago, and after robbing her made her get supper for them. She put a few grains of strychnine in the coffee and killed them.

..The Cairo Democrat says: "On the 2d day of July a lady living on Goose Island gave birth to three children—two boys and one girl. The mother and children are doing well, and the father—proposes to leave the country."

..The *Revolution* hints that a national convention of disaffected Radicals will be held at Chicago in September to nominate for the Presidency "some sound man," on a platform of universal suffrage, the "rights of labor, greenbacks and free trade."

..A new parlor toy is a magnetic fish cut from strips of paper and colored in imitation of nature. If the palm of the hand be moistened and the fish placed thereon, it writes in various ways, though invariably following the pulsation of the wrist.

..The Rev. Gilbert Haven says of Speaker Colfax: "His face is a banqueting-house." With an eating-house in Colfax's face and a drinking saloon in Grant's, the Radical ticket, we should say, ought to have a comfortable race of it.—*Prentice*.

..The best sign in the world of the strength of the Democratic nominations for President and Vice President, is the disappointment and rage with which Radical newspapers and politicians receive them. Greeley fairly foams at the mouth when he reflects upon his failure to divide the Democracy by suggesting Chase as a candidate.

..It is a significant fact that Butler was not invited to Henderson's marriage. It is said he intended a present of silverware had he been asked to come. Miss Foote is reported to have withheld him an invitation for the double reason that many valuable presents would be exposed to view, and because she did not wish to receive silver service marked with initials of other people.

..About ten o'clock, A. M., July 10th, the building used by the Reno Torpedo Company, for the filling of torpedoes and the storage of powder, was blown up. F. T. Munson, who was at work in the building, was blown through the air some five hundred feet, and came down a shapeless body. The windows in houses for a quarter of a mile were broken. Loss, about five thousand dollars.

..It is one of the "signs of the times" that Gen. Grant, on his late trip from Washington to Cincinnati, in the cars, although announced that he was on the road, was not noticed at any one of the stations between the two cities—not even in the great Radical city to which he was bound! There was not even a bouquet sent to him by a lady! The fact is the people have nearly forgotten he is a candidate.—*N. Y. Herald.*

RADICAL RESTORATION.—Its good effects are permanent. It not only restores the color of the hair, but the quantity and natural glossiness. This is said by every one using MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S IMPROVED (*new style*) HAIR RESTORER OR DRESSING. (*in one bottle.*) Every Druggist sells it. Price One Dollar. [jul 9.-1m.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

has proved itself to be the most perfect preparation for the Hair ever offered to the public to Restore Gray Hair to its Original Color, and create a new growth where it has fallen off from disease or natural decay.

It will prevent the Hair from falling out.

All who use it are unanimous in awarding it the praise of being the best Hair Dressing extant.

Our Treatise on the Hair sent free by mail.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Prop'rs.
For sale by all druggists. [jul 9.-1m

USE THE BEST.—*Blades' Exphonial Lubricators* are a medical preparation in the form of a Lozenge, and are universally considered the most pleasant, convenient and effectual remedy in use for Hoarseness, Coughs, Colds, Croups, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Diptheria, and all Pulmonary Complaints. They are WARRANTED to give quicker and more lasting benefit in the above affections than any other remedy. Also to contain no deleterious ingredient, and not to offend the weakest and most sensitive Stomach.

Blades' Constitution Pills are so called because of their peculiar effect upon the Liver, Stomach, Blood and Nervous System. For inactivity of the Liver, for the Stomach in derangement, or Dyspepsia, they will delight the patient with their mild and beneficial effect, especially if after long continued indigestion and costiveness, they are left with periodical returns of the Sick Headache. In case of a severe cold, producing Chills and Fever, you can break it very soon by using the Pills as per directions with each box. JOHN H. BLADES & CO.,
aug8 1y Proprietors, Elmira, N. Y.
For sale by all Druggists; 25 cts. per box.

The Last Crowning Success.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S IMPROVED HAIR RESTORER

FAVORITE HAIR DRESSING

New Style in one Bottle

will quickly restore Gray Hair to its natural color and beauty, and produce luxuriant growth. It is perfectly harmless, and is preferred over every other preparation by those who have a fine head of hair, as well as those who wish to restore it. The beautiful gloss and perfume imparted to the Hair make it desirable for old and young.

For Sale by all Druggists.
DEPOT, 198 GREENWICH ST., N. Y.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR

ESTATE OF JOSIAH R. BROWN, DEC'D.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Josiah R. Brown, late of Blacklick township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Cambria county, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make settlement without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them to me in proper shape for adjustment.

GEO. M. READE, Administrator.
June 11, 1868.-6t.

IF YOU WANT the best Cooking or Parlor Stove made in the world, go to HUNTLEY'S and get *Spear's Anti-Duster*.

ROHRER'S WILD CHERRY
TONIC BITTERS
ARE THE
BEST IN USE!

USE ROHRER'S TONIC BITTERS,
The very best in the Market.

R. F. SELLERS & CO.,
Cor. 2d and Wood Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Wholesale Agents for the West.
For sale by A. A. BARKER for Ebensburg and vicinity. [je 11,'68-1y.

THE CAMPAIGN PATRIOT.
FORWARD, FOR THE RIGHT!

The WEEKLY PATRIOT will be published for the campaign at the following rates:

One hundred copies, to one address,				$50 00
Seventy five	"	"	"	45 00
Fifty	"	"	"	32 50
Forty	"	"	"	28 00
Thirty	"	"	"	22 50
Twenty	"	"	"	16 00
Fifteen	"	"	"	12 45
Ten	"	"	"	8 50
Five	"	"	"	4 50
One copy,	"	"	"	1 00

Clubs may begin at any time after the present date, and will be furnished with the paper from the time at which the order is made, until November 28, 1868, which period will include the entire political canvass and the result of the Presidential Election. THE CASH must accompany every order.

The PATRIOT is a large double sheet, of eight pages, and will contain MORE READING MATTER, each week, than any other campaign paper published. It will support most earnestly and zealously the principles and nominees of the Democratic Party, and will not hesitate to exhibit, in their true light, the monstrous political heresies of the day, or to expose the corruptions and usurpations of the party at present in power. Every thinking man who has hitherto opposed the Democracy, should read the PATRIOT. Every Democrat who desires the dissemination of political truth, should assist us in circulating the PATRIOT. The great struggle for the preservation of the Republic is at hand. The foes of Liberty, the advocates of THE EMPIRE, are already in the field. "Why stand we here idle?" Democrats of Pennsylvania, let us prepare for the fight! Address

B. F. MEYERS & CO.,
Patriot Office, Harrisburg, Pa.

CAUTION.—Notice is hereby given that I am the *sole owner* of the RIGHT to manufacture and sell "BENTLEY'S NON-EXPLOSIVE METROPOLITAN OIL" in Cambria county, for which I have an assignment of Letters Patent, and that any person or persons manufacturing or selling it, or any imitation of it, *by whatever name it may be known*, without first obtaining authority from me, will be proceeded against by due course of law, and subjected to such penalties and fines as are imposed by law.

The following-named persons have purchased rights from me, and are authorized to manufacture and sell the Metropolitan Oil: Christian Belch, for Summitville borough and Washington township; John Buck, for Carrolltown borough and Carroll, Chest and Susquehanna townships. Any other parties making or selling the Oil, or any imitation thereof, without producing written authority from me, are infringing upon my right and they and those purchasing from them will be dealt with according to law.

M. L. OATMAN.
Ebensburg, May 21, 1868.

THE ALTOONA WARE HOUSE CO.,
WHOLESALE
Dealers and Commission Merchants
Corner Virginia St. and Plank Road,

Will keep constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of FLOUR, FEED, SALT, FISH, GRAIN, COAL, LIME, SAND, &c., **at wholesale,** in Altoona City, and the adjoining counties can be supplied with the leading articles generally used by them at city and mill prices.

All kinds of country produce received and paid for in cash, or sold on commission.—Prompt returns will be made.

Storage furnished for all articles, such as floor lumber, shooks, shingles, etc.

Articles will be delivered to purchasers or sent to freight warehouse.

Having the only house where goods by the car load can be removed at the door, thus saving drayage, our customers will receive the benefit of it.

Price currents will be sent weekly to persons desiring them.

THE ALTOONA WAREHOUSE CO.
Altoona, April 30, 1868.-tf.

BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.,
LEAD PIPE,
SHEET & BAR LEAD MANUFACTURERS
ALSO,
Pig Lead, Iron Pipe, Rubber Hose,
Steam Gauges, Whistles and Valves,
Iron and Copper Sinks and Bath Tubs,
Steam Pumps, Farm Pumps and Force Pumps,
And every description of goods for
WATER, GAS & STEAM.
No. 167 SMITHFIELD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Send for a Price List. [apr.28.-1y.

SCOTT HOUSE,
Main Street, Johnstown, Cambria Co., Pa.,
A. ROW & CO., Proprietors.

THIS HOUSE having been refitted and elegantly furnished, is now open for the reception and entertainment of guests. The proprietors by long experience in hotel keeping feel confident they can satisfy a discriminating public.

Their Bar is supplied with the choicest brands of liquors and wines.
Jan. 31, 1868. (1y.)

UNION HOUSE,
EBENSBURG, Pa., JEROME A. PLOTT, Propietor, spares no pains to render this hotel worthy of a continuation of the liberal patronage it has heretofore received. His table will always be furnished with the best the market affords; his bar with the best of liquors.—His stable is large, and will be attended by an attentive and obliging hostler. Jan 30, 1868.-tf.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, EBENSBURG.
R. P. LINTON & CO., Prop'rs.

The TABLE is always supplied with the choicest delicacies; the BAR is supplied with choice liquors, and the STABLE attended by careful hostlers. Transient visitors accommodated and boarders taken by the week, month or year, on reasonable terms. feb21

MERCHANTS' HOTEL.
J. & W. C. M'KIBBIN, Proprietors.
Fourth St., between Market and Arch,
May 9, 1867.-1y. PHILADELPHIA.

THE FREEMAN.

THURSDAY, : : : JULY 16, 1868.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

THE SIDE SHOW.—The Radicals essayed to hold their County Convention on Monday last. It was very inoffensive, and the Democracy can well afford to treat it as Thad. Stevens proposed to treat a certain memorable election, "as though it had never been held." Carroll, Clearfield, (the two largest districts in the county,) Chest, Blacklick and Carrolltown were unrepresented, while other districts had only one delegate.

Harry Boggs, Buchanan's postmaster at Johnstown, A. M. Gregg, Breckinridge candidate for Register and Recorder in 1860, and George Engelbach, of Portage Railroad memory, ran the machine.

Boggs organized the meeting, Boggs officered it, Boggs called for the credentials, Boggs brought out the candidates, Boggs was the Convention, and without Boggs there was no Convention.

Boggs nominated Hon. D. J. Morrell by acclamation.

Boggs made a strong speech in favor of a Cambria man for State Senator, and concluded by nominating Harry White, of *Indiana*, by acclamation!—and that he appoint his own conferees.

Col. Piper wanted the Convention to appoint conferees, and insisted in his *horse*-like way that the conferees should go "*unbridled*."

But Boggs had him!

Boggs then nominated James Morley for Assembly.

Boggs then looked at his work and saw that it was very good.

Boggs then run the Convention from high tragedy to low comedy.

Boggs then urged 'Si Christy for Prothonotary, and he was nominated accordingly. 'Si is the only war candidate on the Rad ticket. When fell treason reared its hideous front and the rebel forces of the South marshalled their ranks in battle array—*then*, when the faint hearted hid in the forests or emigrated to Canada—then, oh! then it was that 'Si Christy rushed to the rescue, and in the dangerous post of *Sutler*, like the colored troops, "bore away the palm," and a good deal more.

Boggs slapped his fat thighs and laughed at the joke.

Boggs' next joke (he must have been reading Joe Miller's *first* book) was to vote for Joe Miller for District Attorney. And this was the only unsuccessful joke he attempted, for Joe Miller was defeated, the vote standing:

George M. Reade, Esq.	35
Joseph Miller, Esq.	28

Then our Ebensburg Bonaface, Henry Foster, was nominated Commissioner, having received 24 votes, but as Henry thought the *bar* more lucrative he declined, and Joseph Coyle was nominated on 20 votes.

Then Boggs moved a committee on resolutions and retired with his committee, returning soon after with them. We did hear the resolutions read, but suppose they were of the true faith, as one of the *Elders* of the Radical church proposed them.

Then Boggs called on Harry White for a speech, and Harry made a good one. He told them to not refuse to be comforted—that Indiana was a great county. He told them that it was as necessary to study the Radical platform as it was the "shorter catechism." We think it requires more study, if you expect to understand it.

The eloquent speaker, said he been to Washington and seen Grant's papa. Then he told a very pathetic anecdote about old Grant's daddy's account of Ulysses buying a colt, with a detailed description of that transaction. The thing seemed a little dry for a while, but when he came to the colt trade, Col. Piper and Henry Gore riveted their attention on the eloquent speaker—and you might have heard a pin fall, (first it is a linch-pin) so oppressive was the silence of the moment.

Boggs then made himself chairman of the County Committee, and having nothing further to do, the Convention adjourned.

Since the above was written we understand that Mr. Reade has declined the nomination for District Attorney, and for the present at least that position goes begging so far as the Radical party is concerned. The other candidates have not yet declined, we believe, but the people almost *en masse* will decline to vote for them if they don't decline to be voted for themselves in the meantime.

EXTENSIVE SWINDLING.—A spurious draft for $250 was presented at the First National Bank of Johnstown on the 1st inst., by a man who called himself William Hall, and paid. The draft purported to have been drawn by the banking house of Howard & Baker, of Watertown, N. Y., on the Fifth National Bank of New York. The trick was a most ingenious one, as the draft had all the indications of being genuine, being printed on an engraved plate, which was regularly numbered and cancelled by stamp of Howard & Baker. Upon inquiry by telegraph it is learned that no such firm as Howard & Baker is in existence. Hall, who got the money, was in company with two others who registered their names as H. R. Young, of Elizabeth, N. J., and G. B. Price, of Altoona, Pa. Hall represented himself to be simply from New Jersey. All three stopped at the Foster House. They seem to be professional swindlers. The Altoona and Hollidaysburg banks are reported to have been jointly victimized by them to the amount of $1600. It is supposed that they have also operated in Blairsville and Indiana.—*Johnstown Tribune.*

SINGULAR VISITORS.—On Thursday last a large bear made its appearance at Gallitzin—came down the hill near the tunnel, gravely marched through the village, crossed the rail road track, and coolly took his way towards the forest. The object of this visit of his bearship remains a profound mystery, but it is supposed there is mischief *brain*.

We also learn that a bear was discovered up a tree near the residence of Mr. Martin Sanders, in Cambria township, on Friday last, but before Mr. Sanders, who was apprised of the fact by a lad who resided with him, could get his gun ready to go off, the bear descended the tree and went off himself, thus making good his escape.

Since the above was in type we learn that the bear was a tame one which had broken its chain and made its escape from Tyrone several days previous.

A FAIR TEST.—The best evidence of a man's skill in his profession or his mechanical pursuit is in the style and finish of the work he executes. Judged by this criterion, no candid man can withhold from Mr. Jas. Wilkinson, of Loretto, the credit due him as a most proficient and skillful worker in marble. Some of the finest and most elaborately wrought monuments and tombstones put up in this county are the work of Mr. W.'s own hands, and they bear unimpeachable testimony to his mechanical tastes and accomplishments, and stamp him as a most excellent workman. We commend Mr. Wilkinson to the patronage of all who may need work in his line.

EDITORIALITIES, LOCAL AND GENERAL.—

Ex-Sheriff Bechtel is out as an independent candidate for Treasurer in Blair county.

The Normal School at Edinboro has a good reputation. The State assists those who intend to teach.

B. A. T.—We *never* publish a communication, either in prose or poetry, without the full name of the author.

John Cover, of Conemaugh township, who fell from a train and was run over on the Pa. R. R., a few weeks since, died week before last.

Ralph Hunter, of Dery township, Westmoreland county, while mowing a few days since, dropped down and instantly expired from the effects of sun stroke.

A Miss Osborn, of Derry township, Westmoreland county, fell into a small stream of water, on Wednesday week, while laboring under a spasmodic fit, and was drowned.

Cyrus Wilson, a pauper at the Westmoreland county poor house, fell or jumped from a third story window one night recently, and sustained injuries of a nature which caused his death in ten minutes after. He is supposed to have had the *mania potu*.

We learn that a German stone mason in Johnstown, while passing along Canal street on Tuesday evening, was prostrated by sunstroke, and it was thought by Dr. Lowman, the physician summoned, that he could not recover. We did not learn his name.

Joseph Hoffman's barn in Richland township was struck by lightning and entirely consumed, on Tuesday week, together with most of its contents, including a cow and calf and a lot of household furniture which was stored in the barn awaiting the completion of Mr. H.'s new house. No insurance.

The Bethlehem *Times* says that the name of Cyrus L. Pershing, Esq., of Johnstown, is prominently mentioned in connection with the Presiding Judgeship of that Judicial district. No man more fitted by nature and education could be selected; yet he could be ill spared from the Bar of this county.

John Hall, father of the young man who killed Conductor Parker, was struck on the head with a stone by a man named Peter Winebrenner, during an altercation at New Florence, on the 24th ult., and so seriously injured that he died in a few days after.—Winebrenner was arrested, but managed to escape, and is still at large.

The young Johnstown lady who swallowed laudanum at the Union Depot in Pittsburg on Monday week, as noticed by us in our last issue, died from the effects of the poison, at the home of her friends in East Liberty, on Thursday. She was anxious to live, but when she found she must die she alleged that trouble had driven her to the commission of self-murder. She refused to divulge the nature of her trouble, however. Her name was Jennie Miller.

THE EBENSBURG FOUNDRY.—Having frequently been told that the new firm of Convery, Vinrue & Crouse, into whose hands the Ebensburg Foundry passed last spring, were making extensive alterations, additions and improvements about the old establishment, we visited the premises a few evenings since for the purpose of seeing what was to be seen. We found that what we knew a few months ago as the old Ebensburg Foundry had been almost completely metamorphized—turned inside out, as it were—that the comparatively small and dilapidated building which had been used as a casting department had given place to a new and now almost complete edifice, much larger and more complete in its dimensions—that the old cupola had been taken down and a new one in course of erection—that the engine, machinery, gearing, patterns and other adjuncts of the establishment had been completely overhauled, renovated and put in perfect working order, and that the new proprietors were laboring with the determination to make their foundry one of the largest and most complete in the interior of the State, and a credit to our town.

Since their advent amongst us Messrs. Convery, Vinrue & Co. have devoted all their time and a great deal of money to the furtherance of these improvements, and by the first of August they expect to have everything in apple pie order, when they will be prepared to manufacture all kind of cooking and heating stoves, plough castings, iron railing of the most beautiful designs for fencing purposes, and in fact all style of castings which may be needed in this section of the country. This expenditure of time and money has been made simply because this enterprising firm feels confident that it can turn our work which cannot be excelled anywhere in the country, and confident of this they desired to be prepared in all respects for the execution of any work which they may be called upon to perform. As an institution which must prove an important auxiliary to the prosperity of our town we cannot but rejoice at the extensive improvements which have added so much to the capacity and usefulness of the old Ebensburg Foundry, and as competent and hard-working mechanics, and enterprising and respectable citizens, we cannot refrain from recommending the new proprietors of this establishment to the liberal patronage of all our readers.

During our visit to the foundry we were shown a hill-side plough (which these gentlemen have the exclusive right to manufacture in this county) and a two horse plough of their own invention, which certainly, even to our unskilled mind, presented many advantages over any like implement which we have ever examined. Farmers would do well to call and see these ploughs.

WIFE.—There is no combination of letters in the English language which excites more pleasing and interesting associations in the mind of man than the word wife. It presents to the mind's eye a cheerful companion, a disinterested adviser, a nurse in sickness, a comforter in misfortune, an ever affectionate companion. It conjures up the image of a lovely woman who cheerfully undertakes to contribute to your happiness, to partake with you the cup of weal or woe which destiny may offer. The word wife is synonymous with the greatest blessings, and we pity the unfortunate wight who is compelled by fate's severe decree to trudge along thro' life's dull pilgrimage without one. We also pity those who do not know and cannot see that Mr. L. Oatman is selling groceries, notions, tobacco, cigars, etc, lower than they can be bought anywhere else in Ebensburg. This you will find to be a fact by calling at Oatman's cheap cash store.

SERIOUS FALL.—We understand that our friend, John Sharbaugh, Esq., while engaged in painting the upper part of a two story house at the Summit, on Monday week, was precipitated to the ground in consequence of the ladder upon which he was standing giving away. He fortunately sustained no very serious injuries by the fall, however, but his escape may well be considered a miraculous one.

RECIPE FOR SAVING GREENBACKS.—Put your greenbacks in your pocket-book and don't take them out until you go to Oatman's Cheap Cash Store, where goods are received every day, and where you can buy the best articles at the lowest prices, and where you will find the renowned Metropolitan oil.

PASS HIM ROUND.—The subjoined article is from the Versailles (Missouri) *Vindicator*. The scoundrel referred to is a Doctor Cobel who at one time practised in the neighborhood of Cherry Tree. The villian deserted his own wife, seduced the daughter of a respectable farmer in Susquehanna township, this county, coaxed her from her home, and having completed her ruin by making her a mother, deserted her, and left her a charge upon the community. We give him this notice at the request of respectable Radicals, who are unwilling that their political friends in Missouri should be imposed on by the graceless scamp:

A BENTON COUNTY RADICAL CANDIDATE IN SEARCH OF TESTIMONIALS.—For some time we have been looking for this distinguished Pennsylvanian. He is sweetly distinguished. This par excellent spawn of degeneracy lives in Benton county, and is a politician withal. He is seeking the Radical nomination to represent the people of that county in the next Legislature. Now, who is this stud mink? He is a man of family—has a nice lady and two or three children. What a pity!—pity for them! He deserves no pity, but the execrations of all honest, virtuous people. But who is he? Ask the poor widow, now in poverty and disgrace in a poor house in Pennsylvania, who was led astray from innocence and virtue, foully seduced and abandoned in infamy by this liver colored, lantern-jawed libertine. Ask her poor children, who now starve and grovel in disgrace and shame that will ever rest like a foul blight upon them—sons and daughters of his unsuspecting victim—and they will answer fiend! Ah! steal a poor, unprotected widow's money, the proceeds of a farm her dead husband left her and his children, seduce, ruin and abandon her in infamy eternal, while you have a devoted and virtuous wife at home, and then leave the just indignation of honest people in Pennsylvania and come to Missouri, stinking with and emitting the rank odor of foul, heathenish, criminal adultery, and presume to run for the Legislature, you dastard son of shame and h—l! No wonder, then, that you wanted honest men in our town to swear that you are a good Radical. Any man who knows you and your black, damnable history in Pennsylvania, could swear that you are a Radical. Instead of running for the Legislature, go and tell your wife and children that you are not fit to be their friend and protector; and then, to give general satisfaction to all the honest crowd, go hang yourself and break your accursed neck. People of Benton say to h—l with this foul, adulterous skunk!

"THE FRAMEBUILDER," by J. Durbar Hylton, "M. D." We are in receipt of a volume of nearly 200 pages bearing the above high sounding title, from the pen of J. Dunbar Hylten, who, in the letter accompanying the book says: "Please give me a notice in your worthy paper. 'The Cambria Freeman.'" We proceed to do so.

That illustrious writer, Hon. John Covode, has created a new adjective for Gov. Geary, and calls him "the newsboy Governor we ever had." We borrow his classic superlative for the occasion, and pronounce it the "humbugest" attempt at poetry we have ever met with.

It takes the shape of a Monologue—gets J. Wilkes Booth on to a threshing floor, and makes him spin out his two hundred pages of rotting rhyme. Much of it is ridiculously sublime, while still more is terribly tame. We deprecate such bungling, bombastic balderdash, and trust the medical author will renounce his poetry and resume his pills.

Wilkes Booth was an assassin—a murderer in cold blood of an amiable President, and a man whom the country needed to stem the radical torrent which, since his death, has spread over the country, threatening the very existence of our government. He paid the penalty of his crime—was hurried and buried out of sight. It is cruel, even to him, to put such jingling nonsense into his mouth.

But poor Lincoln! who deserved a better fate, to be first murdered by Booth, and then murdered afresh by a legion of scribblers, who have been assassinating his life ever since, in prose and poetry. It is too bad!

IT IS A CURIOUS FACT, which editors have daily opportunities of noting, that when anything is published which any particular individual wanted to see in the newspaper, it is all right, and the editor is "a bully good fellow;" but if anything appears that anybody didn't want to see, then it is all wrong, and "the newspapers have no business to say, anything about such things!" But nobody ever "goes back on us" for anything we say in praise of the cheap and complete hardware, tinware and house furnishing emporium of Geo. Huntley, where the smallest want and the largest order can be supplied promptly, satisfactory and at the lowest cash prices.

"I wish it would rain! I wish it would rain!"
Is the cry that comes up from hillside and plain;
But say what we will, and do what we may,
Our wish goes unheeded day after day.
So let us "dry up," and no longer complain—
For "dry up" is the motto just now with the rain—
But in wet or dry weather let every one go
And buy what he needs from Shoemaker & Co.,
Who are always prepared with goods cheap and fine
To suit all who may need anything in their line

HOW HOT!—Everybody is complaining of the heat. Such wilting weather has not been experienced on the mountain for many a day. The thermometer indicated 102 degrees in the shade on Tuesday, and under the awning at V. S. Barker's store we are told it went one or two degrees higher. Vallie just lets it go up, but he offsets the thermometer by keeping his scale of prices down to the lowest notch. People may tire of the heat but they can never tire of buying goods at the low prices prevailing at Barker's store.

SUNSTRUCK DOWN.—Complete lassitude, owing to the extreme warm weather, prevails in business circles, social circles, and all other circles, not excepting even "swinging around the circle." Nevertheless, if you can nerve yourself up to the buying point, you will find the immense stock of jewelry, clocks, watches, notions, sewing machines, etc., at Chas. Roberts' the most complete and handsome in the county. Not much exercise and very little money is needed to purchase at this renowned establishment.

She stood before the counter,
The day I'll ne'er forget—
She thought the muslin cheaper
Than any she'd seen yet;
And all the splendid dress goods,
In textures rich and rare,
She beheld in great profusion
At the store of Leopold Mayer.

An immense stock of millinery and dress goods, in great variety, just received at Mayer's New York Store, Parke's Hall, Johnstown.

"Home's not merely four square walls,
Though with pictures hung and gilded,
Home is where affection calls—
Filled with shrines the heart hath builded."

Still we can't stay at home all the time, but we can make our trips pleasant and profitable by visiting the mammoth clothing store of Cohen & Bro., in Parke's Hall, Johnstown, and buying a full suit of excellent wearing apparel very cheap.

HOW HE DOES IT.—When people consider that Mr. J. Patton Thompson is at all times in the city watching the markets and buying the latest styles and best goods offered, they may cease to wonder why it is that his stock is the most complete and handsome offered for sale in this community. Buyers should note this fact, and at the same time remember that "cheap for cash" is the motto of this first class establishment.

THE Instruction given at the *Normal School*, Edinboro, is systematic, suggestive and accurate. A single term at such a school is often of great value.

Local Correspondence.

ALTOONA CITY, July 13, 1868.

FRIEND MAC—The upholstery shop of the Pa. R. R. Co. caught fire on Saturday night, and the material and building was considerably damaged. If it had been for the timely interference of the fire steamers, under the efficient management of the respective companies, there is no doubt but there would have been a general conflagration among the Company's shops.

It is almost incredible the short space of time required by the several companies to get their engines into operation. Too much praise and commendation cannot be given to our fire department (being comparatively novices in the business) for the energy and skill they display in the working of their engines.

Our mountain city is now pretty well provided with fire apparatus. The city has two A No. 1 Amoskeag fire steamers, one hand engine, one hook and ladder company and a hose company. Besides these the Pa. R. R. Co. has a first class Amoskeag engine, which they have kindly consented to permit the city to use in case of a conflagration. These several companies are composed of some of our best and most reliable and energetic citizens.

A Mr. Wong Sakee, a Chinese gentleman, delivered two lectures here last week. His subject was "The Chinese and their Customs." He appeared in Chinese costume, and exhibited a Chinese emperor's robe, ladies' shoes, model of a pagoda, and quite a number of other interesting articles. His simplicity of style and delineation of character were indeed quite interesting and instructive. I have been informed that Wong Sakee is studying for the ministry.

On Saturday last the unterrified of this city had a monster Seymour and Blair ratification meeting. To say that it was a grand success would not convey an adequate idea of the immense crowd of people assembled. The strong armed, hard working yeomenry, the honest, hard fisted mechanic and the brawny, sun burnt laborer were all there to aid in the good cause. The people evinced by their attention and decorum that they were fully alive to the momentous issues involved in the campaign just opened—a campaign which is to decide whether Unionism shall stand or mongrel radicalism shall again triumph, with all its attendant evils and liberty-destroying influences. Among the speakers present was that able and eloquent champion of Democratic principles, the fearless R. Milton Speer, Esq., of Huntingdon,—a man who, in the darkest hour of our nation's peril, when secessionists at the south and traitors at the north were seeking the other throw of our republican form of government, stood firm, turning neither to the right nor to the left, but fearlessly maintaining his integrity and his Democracy. This was the first time that Mr. Speer met with the Democracy of Altoona, and he made quite a favorable impression among the people here. His speech was free from that petty slang and personal abuse so common Radical orators. It was able, logical and sound, and sank deeply into the minds of his hearers. With the financial question he was perfectly familiar, and his logic was so irresistible and his conclusions so forcible that they made some of the Radicals wince, twist, snarl and snap like a black snake in the middle of August. John F. Barnes, Esq., of Johnstown, was the next speaker, and a very forcible and effective one he is too—perfectly at home in the discussion of political questions.

At the conclusion of the speeches a grand torchlight procession formed and marched thro' the principal streets of the city, preceded by the Mountain City Brass Band, which discoursed most excellent music. The procession was under the marshalship of that old war horse of Democracy, H. H. Fettinger, Esq. After the procession the meeting dispersed with three rousing cheers for Seymour and Blair, the next President and Vice President of the United States.

There was nothing to mar the harmony of the occasion except a futile attempt on part of a few Radical sprigs to create a disturbance.—I would advise these sprigs to behave themselves in the future or they may get into trouble.

Yours, &c., T. I. M.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, July 10, 1868.

FRIEND MCPIKE—Amid the numerous accounts you receive of conventions, exhibitions, picnics, parades, etc., it may not be amiss to inform you that we are not altogether behind the age here.

On the 21 inst. was held the exhibition of St. Mary's Academy and Parochial Schools.—Exercises began at at 2 o'clock P. M and closed at half-past five. Enclosed you will find a copy of the programme. Our beloved Bishop, the Right Rev. M. Domenec, our own good pastor, Rev. J. Walsh, several Rev. clergymen, the Mother Superior of the Order of Mercy, and six Sisters, honored the occasion with their presence. St. Mary's brass band discoursed excellent music at intervals.

During the examinations the pupils of the good Sisters and those of the Male Department evinced an aptitude in their different studies, and a decided taste for music, which was highly creditable to themselves, and gave ample proof of the extraordinary care and attention bestowed on them by their talented and religious instructors. Among the pleasing and well selected "plays" presented at the exhibition, the "Witch of Rosenberg," arranged by the late honored and lamented Cardinal Wiseman, attracted special attention and gave universal satisfaction.

After the distribution of crowns to the most deserving pupils our kind Bishop, in his usual happy manner, testified his gratification at the apparent progress of the children and paid a well merited compliment to those devoted ladies who have dedicated their lives to the cause of religious education. The large exhibition hall was filled with an appreciative audience, who were highly delighted with this much wished for and most agreeable entertainment.

Previous to the recurrence of our national independence festival a notice appeared in one of our town papers stating that "as USUAL no celebration of the coming Fourth might be expected," and rather encouraging its readers to seek enjoyment elsewhere. From this it might be inferred that we are a very unpatriotic people. Now, I have been for a long term of years a resident of this good old town, and yet cannot recall to memory a single Fourth of July, during nearly a quarter of a century, which was not celebrated in a becoming manner by the citizens of Hollidaysburg. Last Saturday was no exception to this rule. It is true, some persons left town in the morning to visit other localities. These could hardly be supposed to know anything of what occurred here in their absence, and therefore must be readily pardoned for asserting that the town, after being deprived of their enlivening (?) presence, was as "quiet as a Quaker meeting."

Three picnics were held, not by the "German and Irish citizens," but by the Methodist, Presbyterians and Catholic AMERICAN citizens.—Those of the Methodists and Presbyterians were for the children of the respective Sabbath schools and their friends, and were well conducted affairs, highly enjoyed by all who participated. The procession for the Catholic picnic left the church about half past 8 o'clock A. M., headed by the "stars and stripes" and preceded by St. Mary's brass band, which made a short halt of the Diamond, and there enlivened the quiet of the morning, with the stirring strains of our most popular national airs. The procession marched to Col. Jack's woods, where was found every facility for the indulgence of innocent pleasure. The day was fine one, the grove selected a delightful resort, harmony and good feeling prevailed, the best order was maintained, and the hours seemed to pass quickly and happily for all present. All parties who visited our picnic concurred in the statement that it was just the place for rational enjoyment, and WE think that such affairs are deserving the name of a "Celebration of the Fourth of the Fourth of July." H.

THE LATEST AND BEST.—It is only a few days since our mercantile friend down street, Mr. R. R. Davis, received a most ample and excellent stock of summer goods of almost every description—dry goods, dress goods, and a complete line of notions. Now is the time to go and examine them, as there is a good chance to suit your tastes, and buy goods at the cheapest prices.

THE Mount Union *Herald* has given up the ghost.

MARRIED.

BRALLIER—KINPORTS.—At the residence of the bride's mother, at Cherry Tree, Indiana county, on Tuesday evening, 7th inst., by Rev. Solomon Bensboof, Dr. Emanuel Brallier, of Blacklick township, this county, and Miss Lucy M. Kinports, of the former place.

So it goes! Our talented young professional friend has renounced bachelordom and entered the front rank of the noble army of benedicts. He has taken unto himself one of God's last, best gifts to man—one worthy to be cherished and enshrined in the inmost recesses of his heart—and we can only hope that he and his amiable and accomplished bride may enjoy a perpetual honeymoon and realize the idea of the heroine in Ingomar:

"Two souls with but a single thought,
Two hearts that beat as one."

HUTCHINSON—FOX.—At the residence of E. F. Lytle, Esq., in Ebensburg, on the evening of June 6th, 1867, by Rev. T. M. Wilson, Mr. J. T. Hutchinson and Miss Nannie E. Fox.

So our brother typo went and did it! Well, we wish him and his bonny bride a long life of married bliss. As our friend Todd is the prince of good fellows, we appropriate from another LONG-fellow a suitable motto:

"Then come the wild weather—come sleet or
come snow—
We will stand by each other, however it blow,
Oppression and sickness, and sorrow and pain;
Shall be to our true love as links to the chain."

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of certain writs of Fi. Fa. and Vend. Expon. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House in Ebensburg, on Monday, the 3d day of August next, at 1 o'clock P. M., the following real estate, to wit:

All the right, title and interest of S. S. Christy, of, in and to a lot of ground situated in Ebensburg borough, Cambria county, fronting two hundred and twenty feet on Centre street, and extending back two hundred feet to Public Square, bounded on the north by Walton street and on the south by Milton street, having thereon erected a two story brick house and back building, and frame stable—not now occupied. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Geo. W. Carpenter, Henezey & Co.

Also, all the right, title and interest of Wm. K. Piper, of, in and to a lot of ground situated in Ebensburg borough, Cambria county, fronting two hundred and twenty feet on Centre street and extending back two hundred feet to Public Square, bounded on the north by Walton street and on the south by Milton street, having thereon erected a two story brick house and back building, and frame stable—not now occupied. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Wm Williams, surviving administrator of Thomas B. Moore, dec'd

JOHN A. BLAIR, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, July 16, 1868.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.—The Commissioners of Cambria county will offer at public sale, at the Court House in Ebensburg, on TUESDAY THE 8TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., the following tracts of UNSEATED LANDS, which tracts were legally purchased by the Commissioners at the Treasurer's sale of 1862, and have been held five years and upwards, as required by law, subject to but without redemption:

NAMES OF OWNERS OR WARRANTEES.	ACR'S.	PERC'S.	TOWNSHIP.
Sarah Barr	372		Carroll.
John Redman	100		"
James Hunter	377	106	Chest.
John Cooper	129		Clearfield.
Sam'l Stoltz' Estate	300		Croyle.
William Govet	72		Summerhill.
John Crouse	80		Taylor.
Simon Roop	252		Washington
Jonathan John	50		"
Lloyd, Hill & Holliday	140		White.
John Servoss	319		"
Thomas Ketland	30		"
William West	221	17	"
William Rush	371	73	"
Thomas Town	116		"

The owners of any of the above tracts of land desiring to redeem them, can do so by applying to the Commissioners, at their office, on or before Saturday the 5th day of next September. No redemptions will be allowed after that date.

Witness our hands at Ebensburg, this 10th day of July, A. D. 1868.

JOHN CAMPBELL,
JOHN FERGUSON,
JOHN A. KENNEDY, } Com'rs.

Attest—WM H. SECHLER, Clerk.

NOTICE.—In the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria County—No. 6 March Term, 1868. Daniel Snyder vs. Margaret Snyder. ALIAS SUBPOENA IN DIVORCE.

CAMBRIA COUNTY, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Cambria County, Greeting: WHEREAS, Daniel Snyder did, on the 11th day of December, A. D. 1867, prefer his petition to the Judges of our Court of Common Pleas for the said County of Cambria, praying, for the causes therein set forth, that he might be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with Margaret Snyder, his wife. We do therefore command you, as we have heretofore commanded you, the said Margaret Snyder, that setting aside all other business and excuses whatsoever, you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Ebensburg, at a Court of Common Pleas there to be held for the said County of Cambria, on the first Monday of September next, to answer the petition or libel of the said Dan'l Snyder, and to show cause, if any you have, why the said Daniel Snyder, your husband, should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony, agreeably to the Acts of General Assembly in such cases made and provided; and hereof fail not.

Witness the Honorable George Taylor, President Judge of our said Court, at Ebensburg, the 8th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

GEO. C. K ZAHM, Proth'y.
Attest—JOHN A. BLAIR, Sheriff. [jul.9 4t.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias and Vend. Expon. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria County, and to me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Foster House in Johnstown, on Saturday the 25th day of July next, at 2 o'clock P. M., the following Real Estate, to wit: All the right, title and interest of Robert Barclay, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situated in Yoder township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of G. W. Osborn on the east, the township road on the north, and lands of G. W. Osborn and Samuel Blough on the west, containing nine acres, more or less, improved, having thereon erected a two story plank House and frame stable, now in the occupancy of Robert Barclay.

Taken in execution and to be sold at the suits of John Thomas et. al

JOHN A. BLAIR, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, July 9, 1868.-3t.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers at Private Sale his FARM, situate in Chest township, Cambria county, 4 miles from Carrolltown and 6 miles from Chest Springs. The Farm consists of 65 ACRES, of which 20 Acres are cleared and in a good state of cultivation. The balance of the land is well timbered with marketable lumber. There is a comfortable Frame House and a Barn on the premises, besides a young and thrifty orchard of choice fruit trees. There are also a never-failing spring of pure water and other conveniences on the land. The property will be sold on fair terms and an indisputable title will be given. For further information apply to N. D EASTMAN.

Chest Tp., July 9, 1868.-tf.

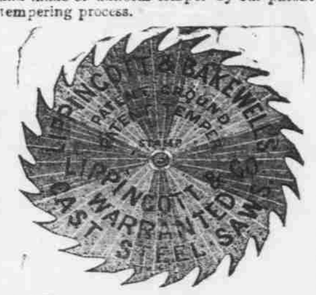
ALL YOUNG PERSONS Can and should obtain a good education. For particulars address J. A. Cooper, Principal of the State Normal School, Edinboro, Pa. [July 9.-4t.

GRAFF, WATKIN & CO., *Wholesale Dealers in*
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 512 MARKET STREET,
PHILAD'A.
FLEM. HOLLIDAY,

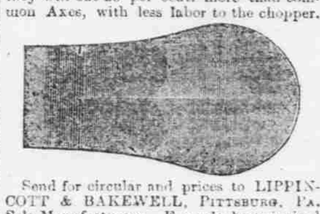
NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

$75 to $200 per month salary paid to Agents, male or female, to introduce our PATENT EVERLASTING WHITE WIRE CLOTHES LINES. Address AMERICAN WIRE CO., 76 William St., N. Y. or 16 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

CIRCULAR, MILL, MULAY, GANG AND CROSS-CUT SAWS.—Every Saw that leaves our Factory is Oil Tempered and Patent Ground, *perfectly* true and even, and made of uniform temper by our patent tempering process.



AXES, common shape, as good as the best. The RED JACKET (Colburn's Patent) AXE cannot be excelled. We guarantee they will cut 25 per cent. more than common Axes, with less labor to the chopper.



Send for circular and prices to LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL, PITTSBURG, PA. Sole Manufacturers. For sale by principal Hardware Dealers.

STAR AGRICULTURAL Works.—THE ALBANY COTTON GIN MANUFACTURING CO., Albany, N. Y., Manufacturers of General Agricultural Machinery, comprising the celebrated "Star" Threshing Machines, "Star" Railway (or Endless Chain) and Lever Horse Powers, "Star" Cotton Gins and Condensers, Circular Cross-cut Saw Mills, Vegetable Cutters, Horse Hay Forks, Corn and Feed Mills, Power Corn Shellers, Dog Powers, &c., &c.

We wish to call the particular attention of Farmers to our celebrated "STAR" THRESHER AND CLEANER which, as lately improved, we claim is far superior to any other machine now in market. It is compact and easily portable, simple in its construction, and therefore easy to operate by the most inexperienced, and will do its work with marvellous rapidity and perfection, and with comparatively the least demand upon the strength of the animals driving it.

We have made recent improvements in this machine by which we are enabled to THOROUGHLY CLEAN THE GRAIN under almost any combination of difficulties, and we are now using an entirely new and effective device for relieving the feeder of dust, thus making the operation of threshing as comfortable and safe as with the ordinary machines it is annoying and frequently destructive of health.

These Machines are made of suitable sizes for our "Star" Railway 2 Horse Power and for our "Star" Lever Powers for 4 and 6 horses.

For sale by our agents and dealers generally. For full particulars, send for our Illustrated Descriptive Circular and Price List. Correspondents will please address THE ALBANY COTTON GIN MANUFACTURING CO., P. O Drawer 162, Albany, N. Y.

TOBACCO ANTIDOTE! WARRANTED TO REMOVE ALL DESIRE FOR TOBACCO. This great remedy is an excellent appetizer. It purifies the blood, invigorates the system, possesses great nourishing and strengthening power, enables the stomach to digest the heartiest food, makes sleep refreshing, and establishes robust health. SMOKERS AND CHEWERS FOR FIFTY YEARS CURED. Price Fifty Cents, post free. A treatise on the injurious effects of Tobacco, with lists of references, testimonials, etc., SENT FREE. Agents wanted Address DR. T. R. ABBOTT, Jersey City, N. J.

AGENTS WANTED. Something new.—Every family wants it. Galvanic Silver Plating Fluid. Received 1st premium at Paris Exposition. Send 60 cts. for sample. HARRIS & Co., 32 North 5th st., Phila., Pa.

THE SUCCESS
Of the ONE DOLLAR SALE a Revolution in Trade.

WE furnish at a uniform price of ONE DOLLAR such articles as are used by every family, at a less price than they are sold by any wholesale dealer in New York or Boston.

Agents wanted to co operate with us in carrying out a plan which meets the wants of the million, and in the disposal of a large and varied stock of Dry and Fancy Goods, Silver Plated Ware, Watches, Carpetings, &c. Our terms to Agents are superior to those of any other firm, as our circular will show. Those getting up clubs can secure a piece of Sheeting, Watch Dress, Sewing Machine, &c., FREE OF COST.

A check describing an article to be sold for a Dollar, 10 cts; 20 for $2, 40 for $4; 66 for $6; 100 for $10, sent by mail. Send money by Registered letter. Circulars mailed free to any address. Agents wanted everywhere.

Address HARRIS & PLUMMER,
34 Hanover St., Boston, Mass.

Proof of our statement that we have made
A COMPLETE
REVOLUTION IN TRADE
can be found in the fact that the immense business we have built up has induced a multitude of SMALL CONCERNS to imitate our club system, and some by advertising the presents they will give to agents, seek, unsuccessfully, to divert some of our business to themselves. We make this announcement simply to inform the public that it will be for their interest to patronize our house, as we still continue to GIVE BETTER GOODS AND GREATER INDUCEMENTS TO AGENTS THAN ANY OTHER CONCERN IN THE BUSINESS.

We sell every description of DRY & FANCY GOODS, PLATED WARE, JEWELRY, WATCHES, SEWING MACHINES, &c., &c., for the uniform price of ONE DOLLAR. Circulars sent to any address free.

PARKER & CO.,
Nos. 98 and 100 Sumner St., Boston.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.—Daniel Snyder vs. Margaret Snyder. In the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria County No. 6, March Term, 1868. LIBEL IN DIVORCE.

The undersigned, having been appointed by the Court Commissioner to take testimony in the above stated case, hereby gives notice to all parties interested that he will attend to the duties of said appointment, at his office in Ebensburg, on FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., when and where they may attend if they think proper. GEO. W. OATMAN,

July 2, 1868 3t. Commissioner.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the Estate of Thomas Kaylor, late of Allegheny township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Cambria county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MARY E. KAYLOR,
June 25, 1868.-6t. Administratrix.

POCKET KNIVES, TABLE KNIVES and Forks, Spoons, &c., can be bought cheap for cash at GEO. HUNTLEY'S.

We are prepared to receive Advertisements for
A New List of FIFTY NEWSPAPERS
ON THE
PACIFIC COAST
EMBRACING
CALIFORNIA,
OREGON,
NEVADA,
AND THE TERRITORIES OF
MONTANA,
UTAH,
IDAHO and
WASHINGTON.

Also, a new List of Newspapers, by which we can insert an Advertisement occupying an inch of space, in
250 NEWSPAPERS,
For 40 cents each per Month.

SEND STAMP FOR CIRCULAR.
ADDRESS
GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.
ADVERTISING AGENTS.
40 PARK ROW, N.Y.

AMERICAN
Anti-Incrustation Company's Office.
No. 147 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

THE ANTI-INCRUSTATOR

DANGER FROM LIGHTNING.—During the rains and storms of the past few weeks we have heard of several accidents from lightning, both to persons and property, and in view of the continuance and probable recurrence of these storms, we give some facts with regard to lightning which may be of benefit to those who regard them worthy of attention.

It is very dangerous to be near a tree or lofty building; also near a river or any running water, because any tall object will frequently discharge a lightning cloud, and, if any one were near by at the time, the lightning might glance off and pass through the human body.

The most dangerous parts of a dwelling during a thunder storm are the fire place, especially if the fire be lighted, the attic and the cellar. It is also imprudent to sit close by the walls, to ring a bell, or to bar the shutters, during a thunder storm.

Fire places are dangerous, because heat, air, and soot, especially when connected with a stove or grate, are conductors. Attics and cellars are dangerous, because the electric fluid, as we have already told you, sometimes passes from the clouds to the earth, and sometimes from the earth to the clouds, so that in the middle story must be the safest place. It is dangerous to lean against a wall, because the lightning, in passing down the wall, would leave it and go into the body, which is a better conductor.

It is dangerous to be in a crowd, because a mass of people forms a better conductor than one person, and because the vapor arising from the crowd increases its conducting power. Any place, about twenty or thirty feet from a tall tree, building or stream of water, is the safest place. Any one in a carriage, should sit upright, for the same reason that we have given why no one should lean against a wall.

A mattress, bed or hearth rug furnishes good security against lightning. If in the open air at the time, the best thing a person can do is to stand about twenty or thirty feet from a tall object and get wet to the skin, because their clothing forms a better conductor than the fluids of the body, and the lightning, therefore, would readily pass down the clothes.

CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.—Eat all that the mind requires of the most nourishing food, such as fresh beef, lamb, oysters, raw eggs, fruit, vegetables, and three times a day take a glass of eggnog, made as rich as the patient can bear. Avoid all alcoholic drinks. Bathe twice a week in water agreeably warm, and in a warm room. After bathing rub the body and limbs with sweet oil. Exercise daily in the open air; walking is the best. Stand erect, expand the arms and lungs freely; keep the mind cheerful; take freely of the best cough medicine, and consumption will be a stranger to your household.

For making the best cough syrup, take one ounce of thorough-wort, one ounce of flaxseed; simmer together in one quart of water until the strength is entirely extracted. Strain carefully; add one pint of best molasses and half a pound of loaf sugar; simmer them well together, and, when cold, bottle tight. It is the cheapest, best, and the safest medicine for coughs now or ever used. A few doses of one tablespoonful at a time will alleviate the most distressing cough of the lungs, soothes and allays irritation, and if continued subdues any tendency to consumption; breaks up entirely the whooping cough, and no better remedy can be found for croup, asthma, bronchitis, and all affections of the lungs and throat. Thousands of precious lives may be saved every year by this cheap and simple remedy, as well as thousands of dollars which would otherwise be spent in the purchase of nostrums, which are both useless and dangerous.

ACCOMMODATION AT THE BANK.—A capital example of what is often termed "taking the starch out," happened in a country bank in New England. A pompous, well dressd individual entered the bank, and addressing the teller, who is something of a wag, inquired:

"Is the cashier in?"

"No, sir," was the reply.

"Well, I am dealing in pens, supplying the New England banks pretty largely, and I suppose it will be proper for me to deal with the cashier."

"I suppose it will," said the teller.

"Very well, I will wait."

The pen dealer took a chair and sat composedly for a full hour, waiting for the cashier. By that time he began to grow uneasy, but sat twisting in his chair for about twenty minutes, and, seeing no prospect of a change in his circumstances, asked the teller how soon the cashier would be in.

"Well, I don't know exactly," said the waggish teller, "but I expect him in about sight weeks. He has just gone to Lake Superior, and told me he would be back in that time."

Peddler thought he would not wait.

"Oh, you may stay if you wish," said the teller very blandly. "We have no objection to your sitting here in the day time, and you can probably find some place in town where they will be glad to keep you at night."

The pompous peddler disappeared without another word.

HOW TO PAINT STOVES.—A writer in an English magazine proposes, instead of blackleading stoves and grates, that they should be painted with water glass (silicate of potash,) colored with pigment to harmonise with the coloring of the apartment. Before this is applied the iron must be thoroughly cleansed from grease, and all rust must be rubbed off with a scratch brush. Two or three coats of the paint may then be put on and allowed to dry, after which the fire may be lighted without fear of injury to the color, which may, indeed, be exposed to a red heat with impunity. Grease or milk spilt over the paint has no effect upon it, and it may be kept clean by washing with soap and water. Dutch ovens and other similar utensils may also be coated with the same material, and the labor spent in polishing them may thus be saved. A good coating of this paint will last a year or two.

HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION!

A WASHING MACHINE

WORTH HAVING!

DOTY'S Clothes WASHER. The best *ever invented* The longer THEY ARE **Used the better** THEY ARE **LIKED.**

They are coming into general use throughout the country.

Many who sell the UNIVERSAL WRINGER keep also the DOTY WASHING MACHINE, which, although but recently introduced, is as great a *Labor* and *Clothes Saver* as the Wringer, and is destined to win public favor and patronage everywhere.

It washes *perfectly* without *wearing* or *rubbing* the clothes at all.

☞Prices—Family Washer, $14. No. 1½ Wringer, $10.

These Machines are adopted by the *American Agriculturist* as Premiums, and endorsed by its Editors as the best in market.

HOME TESTIMONY.

Read the following testimonials from persons in Ebensburg who have used and learned to appreciate these valuable Machines:

Mr. G. Huntley—We have used one of Doty's Washing Machines, which we purchased from you several weeks since, and it gives entire satisfaction. We cheerfully recommend it to all housekeepers, and are free to say that we would not dispense with it for any consideration. It is a great saver of time, labor and clothes.

LINTON & SON, Mountain House.

I purchased one of Doty's Washers from Mr. G. Huntley and am delighted with it, and would recommend every housekeeper to get one. Mrs. A. M. PIPER.

Mr. G. Huntley—The Doty Washing Machine I purchased from you proves to be an article of real merit—the best I have ever seen. Considering the great relief it affords in the labor of washing and the saving of time, no family should be without it.

WM. M. JONES.

Mr. Geo. Huntley—I am delighted with the Doty Washer purchased from you.—The more I use it the better I like it. I would not be without it. It is a great saver of time and labor, and does not wear the clothes as much as the old tub and washboard. Mrs. A. BLAINE.

The Doty Washer and Universal Wringer obtained from Mr. Huntley have given the most perfect satisfaction, and I am free to say that I would not wish to return to first principles again for a very handsome consideration. Every housekeeper should have one of each of these machines, as they are certainly excellent in their way.

Mrs. A. W. McPIKE.

For sale by GEO. HUNTLEY,
May 7, 1868. 6m.* Ebensburg, Pa.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES! *TO CASH BUYERS!*

AT THE EBENSBURG

HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE.

The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Ebensburg and the public generally that he has made a great reduction in prices to CASH BUYERS. My stock will consist, in part, of *Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves*, of the most popular kinds; *Tinware* of every description, of my own manufacture; *Hardware* of all kind, such as Locks, Screws, Butt Hinges, Table Hinges, Shutter Hinges, Bolts, Iron and Nails, Window Glass, Putty, Table Knives and Forks, Carving Knives and Forks, Meat Cutters, Apple Parers, Pen and Pocket Knives in great variety, Scissors, Shears, Razors and Strops, Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Boring Machines, Augers, Chissels, Planes, Compasses, Squares, Files, Rasps, Anvils, Vises, Wrenches, Rip, Panel and Cross-Cut Saws, Chains of all kinds, Shovels, Spades, Scythes and Snaths, Rakes, Forks, Sleigh Bells, Shoe Lasts, Pegs, Wax Bristles, Clothes Wringers, Grind Stones, Patent Molasses Gates and Measures, Lumber Sticks, Horse Nails, Horse Shoes, Cast Steel, Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Powder, Caps, Lead, &c., Odd Stove Plates, Grates and Fire Bricks, Well and Cistern Pumps and Tubing; *Harness and Saddlery Ware* of all kind; *Wooden and Willow Ware* in great variety; Carbon Oil and Oil Lamps, Fish Oil, Lard Oil, Linseed Oil, Lubricating Oil, Rosin, Tar, Glassware, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Alcohol, &c.

FAMILY GROCERIES,

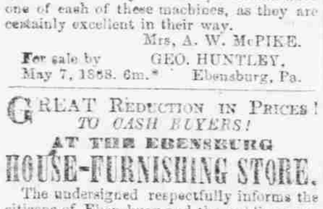
such as Tea, Coffee, Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, Spices, Dried Peaches, Dried Apples, Fish, Hominy, Crackers, Rice and Pearl Barley; Soaps, Candles; TOBACCO and CIGARS; Paint, Whitewash, Scrub, Horse, Shoe, Dusting, Varnish, Stove, Clothes and Tooth Brushes, all kinds and sizes; Bed Cords and Manilla Ropes, and many other articles at the lowest rates for CASH.

☞*House Spouting* made, painted and put up at low rates for *cash*. A liberal discount made to country dealers buying Tinware wholesale. GEO. HUNTLEY

Ebensburg, Feb, 28, 1867.–tf.

THE UNIVERSAL

CLOTHES WRINGER,



Cannot be surpassed or equaled by any other Wringer for durability. Till the expiration of the patent for the "COG WHEEL REGULATOR," or "STOP-GEAR," *no other Wringer is licensed under this Patent.* It being universally conceded that Cogs are necessary to prevent the Rolls from being broken or torn loose, many attempts have been made to get a Cog-Wheel arrangement which shall equal the UNIVERSAL, and yet avoid the "Stop-Gear," but *without success.* For sale by GEO. HUNTLEY.

Ebensburg, May 7, 1868.–1y.*

PITTSBURGH STAR,

No. 429 Liberty Street.

OPPOSITE UNION PASSENGER DEPOT,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

[e.11.-1y.] FELIX HENLY, Prop'r.

1868. SPRING TRADE. 1868.

I am now prepared to offer

SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS

TO CASH PURCHASERS OF

TIN & SHEET-IRON WARE!

EITHER AT

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

My stock consists in part of every variety of

Tin, Sheet-Iron,

COPPER AND BRASS WARES,

ENAMELLED AND PLAIN

SAUCE-PANS, BOILERS &c.,

COAL SHOVELS, MINE LAMPS, OIL CANS, HOUSEFURNISHING HARDWARE OF EVERY KIND.

pearl's Anti-Dust

HEATING AND COOKING STOVES,

EXCELSIOR COOKING STOVES,

NOBLE, TRIUMPH AND PARLOR COOKING STOVES,

And any Cooking Stove desired. I will get when ordered at manufacturer's prices.—Odd Stove Plates and Grates, &c., for repairs, on hand for the Stoves I sell; others will be ordered when wanted. Particular attention given to

Spouting, Valleys and Conductors,

all of which will be made out of best materials and put up by competent workmen.

Lamp Burners, Wick and Chimneys

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

I would call particular attention to the Light House Burner, with Glass Cone, for giving more light than any other in use. Also, the Paragon Burner, for Crude Oil.

SPENCER'S SIFTER!

It recommends itself.

SUGAR KETTLES AND CAULDRONS

of all sizes constantly on hand.

Special attention given to

Jobbing in Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron,

at lowest possible rates.

WHOLESALE MERCHANTS' LISTS now ready, and will be sent on application by mail or in person.

Hoping to see all my old customers and many new ones this Spring, I return my most sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage I have already received, and will endeavor to please all who may call, whether they buy or not.

FRANCIS W. HAY.

Johnstown, March 7, 1867.–6m.

WHOLESALE

DRUG STORE!

D. W. HARSHBERGER & CO.,

MAIN STREET,

OPPOSITE SCOTT HOUSE,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.,

Keep constantly for sale the largest and best assortment of pure

DRUGS & MEDICINES

IN CAMBRIA COUNTY.

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES,

Alcohol, Turpentine,

Pure Wines and Liquors, best brands,

4000 Lbs. White Lead,

DYES DYE-STUFFS GLASS, PUTTY

And in fact everything kept in a first-class Drug Store, all of which will be

SOLD AT CITY PRICES,

MISHLER'S CELEBRATED BITTERS, by the dozen or by the gallon.

OUR STOCK OF

Perfumeries and Toilet Articles

is acknowledged by all judges to be the

LARGEST IN QUANTITY
AND FINEST IN QUALITY
OF ANY IN OUR TOWN.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

SHRP'S KIDNEY AND LIVER HERB BITTERS AND SHARP'S MAGIC LINIMENT!

ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED AT LOWEST PRICES.

Johnstown, Aug. 15, 1867.–1y.

BEYOND COMPETITION!

ESTABLISHED 1856.

THE OLDEST

DRUG STORE

IN CAMBRIA COUNTY.

C. T. FRAZER

Keeps constantly on hand the

LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST

ASSORTMENT OF GOODS PERTAINING TO THE

DRUG BUSINESS

In the County, which he offers

AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL

TO THE TRADE AND PUBLIC

AT LOWEST RATES!

C. T. FRAZER,

Franklin Street,

(OPPOSITE MARKET HOUSE,)

JOHNSTOWN, PENN'A.

KINPORTS & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FLOUR, FEED, PROVISIONS GROCERIES

IRON, NAILS, &c.,

Juniata Street, opposite United States Hotel,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

The HOWE Sewing Machines

MANUFACTURED BY

THE HOWE MACHINE CO.

—ELIAS HOWE, JR.,—

FOR FAMILIES AND MANUFACTURERS.

THE GREAT PRIZE,

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE, PARIS, 1867,

Awarded over Eighty-two Competitors.

THE HIGHEST PREMIUM.

THE ONLY CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR AND GOLD MEDAL.

given to AMERICA'S SEWING MACHINES, per Imperial Decree, published in the "Moniteur Universel" (Official Journal of the French Empire), 2d July, 1867, in these words:

ELIAS HOWE, JR., Fabricateur de Machines coudre exposant. Manufacturer of Sewing Machines, Exhibitor.

The Howe Sewing Machines are celebrated for doing the best work, using a much smaller needle for the same thread than any other machine.

They are adapted to all kinds of Family sewing, and Manufacturing of every description, making a beautiful and perfect stitch, alike on both sides of the article sewed, and will neither ripp nor ravel.

Every Machine is as near perfection as the best machinery in the world can make it.

The parts being exactly alike, if any part needs to be repaired, the operator can replace it.

The New Improved Family Machine is without a rival, and cannot be surpassed.—a Hemmer, Feller, Braider, Quilter and Gather will each Family Machine free of charge.

Buyers of Sewing Machines are earnestly cautioned to observe the Medallion Head of Elias Howe, Jr., Trademark imbedded in each Machine. Certain parties have taken advantage of its similarity of name, and other equally dishonest devices to foist imitations on the Public as Howe Machines.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

N. B. We have Fuller & Barnum's New York Creaser and attachment or self-guide and hemmer combined, for all Sewing Machines.

SIBLEY & STOOPS,

Sole agents for Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and West Virginia, to whom all applications for Agencies must be addressed at either of the following places: No. 91 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia, (Principal Office;) No. 4 Saint Clair Street, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, or 178 Broad street, Newark, New Jersey.

THOSE BEAUTIFUL NEW YORK

SILICATE BOOK SLATES,

Just published in the most attractive styles. One of the most useful inventions of the age.

DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST.

College, School, and Mercantile Book Slates, (WITH FULL CLOTH BINDINGS.)

	Per Hundred.
POCKET BOOK SLATE, Interleaved, and with calender for 1868, with compass pencil, - - - size, 6½x8½	8 pts. 25 00
QUARTZ ROCK SLATE, For common school use, with soapstone pencil, - - - do. 6x8½	30 00
CRYSTAL BOOK SLATE, For common school use, with soapstone pencil, - - - do. 6½x10	40 00
SILICA BOOK SLATE, Interleaved, (as Slate surfaces) for school, mercantile and general purposes, with soapstone pencil, - - - do. 6x8½	50 00
SILEX BOOK SLATE, Interleaved, (as Slate surfaces) for office and mercantile purposes, with soapstone pencil, - - - do. 7½x10½	75 00
STONE BOOK SLATE, Interleaved, (as Slate surfaces) for schools and seminaries, with soapstone pencil, - do. 9 x 12	75 00
MINERAL BOOK SLATE, Interleaved, (as Slate surfaces) for colleges, academies and professional use, with soapstone pencil, - - - do. 7 x 11	100
FLINT BOOK SLATE, Interleaved, (as Slate surfaces) for the dealer, store or merchandic, with soapstone pencil, - - - do. 6x10	100 00

Any one of the above (as samples) will be sent, (prepaid by mail), on receipt of the single price.

Everybody wants; everybody buys as quick as seen.

Just the thing for practical canvassers.

A good man wanted for this County, apply or address

New York Silicate Book Slate Company,
29 Cortlandt Street,
New York.

HORRIBLE!!!

I HAVE SUFFERED WITH CATARRH thirty years, it had destroyed my voice and smelling, impaired my sight and hearing. In six weeks I have been entirely cured. For humanity's sake I will send the recipe for the simple remedy used, POSTAGE FREE, to all afflicted. Those wishing or needing the same, will please address,

JAS. T. HOLDEN, Station D,
Bible House, N. Y.

Thomson's Crown Crinolines
Are Charming for Lightness.

Thomson's Crown Crinolines
Are Superior for Elasticity.

Thomson's Crown Crinolines
Are unequalled for Durability.

Thomson's Crown Crinolines,
In a word, are too best in the world, and more widely known than any other
At wholesale by
THOMSON, LANGDON & Co.,
391 Broadway,
New York.

HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SCALE warranted to give entire satisfaction. Send for Catalogue and Circular. Second hand Scales of other makers, taken in part pay for ours, for sale CHEAP.

HOWE SCALE CO.,
3 Park Place, New York
128 Federal st., Boston.

G. & H. BARMORE,

PIANO FORTE

MANUFACTURERS,

Ware-rooms, 343 Bleecker Street, New York City.

32 Years Established, and 27 Prize Medals Awarded.

Our Piano Fortes are now universally acknowledged by the most eminent musicians and artists to be the Best manufactured, and wherever they have been introduced and used, we are not required to say one word in their favor, their excellence speaks pre-eminently to those of other manufacturing and from the great success so blessed, and improvements made by us in the last thirty years, we can afford to sell a first-class Piano Forte at $300 to $350 less than a similar one can be bought elsewhere

Every Piano Forte Warranted for 5 Years, and to give Satisfaction.

Our Pianos are made to last; them also is used for every part are in roughly seasoned, and of the very best quality that can be procured. No part is slighted, but that the public eye and ear, as heretofore, have our vigilance. Every part, inside and out, is honestly, faithfully and thoroughly made, so that it will bear the most minute examination. They differ from the loud, coarse tone of most pianos, which is bad in the beginning, and grows worse every day, discovering as it is refined and delicate, pure in its vibrations, delightful in its singing capacity, and has all the power necessary to produce every desired effect.

They are, without doubt, the best, the most lasting, and cheapest on the cheapest. We are content with a fair profit. Our prices range from $300 to $1000.

NEW YORK PIANO FORTE COMPANY.

(CHARTERED MARCH, 1864.)

Manufacturers of

GRAND AND SQUARE

Agraffe Piano-Fortes.

No. 340 and 342 Second Avenue,
(CORNER OF 20th STREET.)
NEW YORK.

Send for descriptive Catalogue and Price List.

OSBORN MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

169 Bleecker Street, N. Y

"OSBORN" BIRD AND ANIMAL CAGES.

Manufactured solely by this Company at Bridgeport, Connecticut, Letters of Patent of the United States.

These Cages are of a great variety of styles and finish, and include

Canary, Parrot, Mocking Bird, Squirrel &c.

They are finished in a superior manner, no paint or any preservative—which is so foreign to birds—and which—being used in their construction, THEY ARE VERMIN PROOF. Bird Fanciers will appreciate these points of excellence, to be found in no other Cages. They received the highest premium at the American Institute and New York State Fairs of 1867.

Liberal discount to the Trade. Send for Circular and Price List.

3 Beck.

(ESTABLISHED IN 1835.)

FIRST PRIZE GOLD MEDAL.

Awarded by the American Institute, New York, 1867, to

SCHUTZE & LUDOLFF,

FOR THE BEST

PIANO FORTES.

Sole Manufacturers of Grand and Square Patent Monitor Plate Piano Fortes, with

DOUBLE IRON FRAME.

A COMPLETE PROTECTION AGAINST WET, COLD OR HOT CLIMATE.

(Patented February 20th, 1866.)

WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

Warerooms, 452 Broome St., New York.

The Patent Monitor Plate Pianos by their peculiar Construction are superior to all others, and their merit consists in the wrest plank being supported by the iron frame, allowing a larger space for the sounding board than is possessed by any other kind of Piano. By this means the quantity as well as the quality of the tone is largely increased.

These Pianos have been pronounced by the best judges to be unrivalled for

Power and Sweetness of Tone, Easy and Agreeable Touch and Beauty of Finish.

Most flattering certificates of excellence from Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strakosch, Vieuxtemps, and a large number of the most distinguished Professors and Amateurs. From long experience and superior facilities for Manufacturing, we are enabled to offer our Pianos at as low prices as are asked by inferior makers.

Send for Circular and Price List.

WM. M. LLOYD, *President.* JOHN LLOYD, *Cashier.*

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ALTOONA.

GOVERNMENT AGENCY

AND

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Corner Virginia and Annie Streets, North Ward, Altoona, Pa.

Authorized Capital, - - - - - $300,000
Cash Capital paid in, - - - - - 150,000

All business pertaining to Banking done on favorable terms

Internal Revenue Stamps of all denominations, always on hand.

To purchasers of Stamps, percentage, in stamps, will be allowed, as follows:

$50 to $100, 2 per cent.; $100 to $200 3 per cent; $200 and upwards, 4 per cent.

Jan. 31, 1867 tf.

LLOYD & CO., Bankers,

EBENSBURG, PA.

Gold, Silver, Government Loans, and other Securities, bought and sold. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States, and a general Banking business transacted.

January 31, 1867.

W. M. LLOYD & CO.,

BANKERS, ALTOONA, PA.

Drafts on the principal cities and Silver and Gold for sale. Collections made.—Moneys received on deposit, payable on demand, without interest, or upon time, with interest at fair rates. an31.

JOHN GAY. . . . . WM. WELSH.

GAY & WELSH,

Successors to Gay & Painter,

WHOLESALE

Grocers and Commission Merchants,

AND DEALERS IN

FLOUR, PRODUCE, FISH, SALT, CARBON OILS, &c., &c.,

Corner Penn and Canal Sts., opposite Gra'n Elevator. [feb28] *Pittsburgh, Pa.*

HARVEY CHILDS. . . . LOWRIE CHILDS.

H. CHILDS & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS, SHOES, AND SOLE LEATHER,

153 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Agents for the sale of "Hope Mill" Cotton Yarn, Bags, Batting and Carpet Chain.

Feb. 28, 1867.–tf.

ST. JAMES' HOTEL,

(Conducted on the European Plan,)

405 & 407 LIBERTY STREET, OPPOSITE THE UNION DEPOT, PITTSBURGH, PA.

JAMES K. LANAHAN, - - - Proprietor.

This House is newly built and splendidly furnished, and convenient to all the Railroads coming into the city. The Restaurant connected with this Hotel open at all hours of the day and night. [oct.17.-1y.

J. L. BRAILLIER,

WITH

GILBERT & ROYAL,

Established 1835,

Wholesale Druggists,

Nos. 309 and 311 N. Third Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN GILBERT, . . THEODORE A. ROYAL,

Importers and Dealers in

Drugs,	Spices,	Oils,	Dye Stuffs
Medicines,	Paints,	Glass,	&c., &c.

April 2, 1868.-3m.

WALL PAPERS.

PAPER HANGINGS!

A IMMENSE STOCK OF

WALL PAPERS,

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES

FOR PARLORS, HALLS, ETC.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

HOWELL & BOURKE'S,

Corner of Fourth and Market Streets,

April 2, 1868.-3m PHILADELPHIA.

M. CRESSWELL, JOHN A. RYDER,
S. T. SLACK, WM. D. GEMMILL.

M. McDONALD,

WITH

M. CRESSWELL & CO.,

Importers and Jobbers of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

No. 511 Market Street,

June 20, 1867.-1y. *PHILADELPHIA.*

A. C. DIBERT,

WITH

BOKER & BROTHERS,

Manufacturers, and Wholesale Dealers in

CITY AND EASTERN MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES,

NO. 432 MARKET STREET,

Below Fifth, South Side, - *PHILAD A.*

WHOLESALE

SANNEY & ANDREWS,
123 Market St.
PHILADA.
GROCERS

PETERSIDES,

WITH

HICKMAN, HOLL & CO.,

WHOLESALE TOBACCO DEALERS,

N. E. Cor. Third & Market Sts.,

Jan. 22, 1867. *PHILADELPHIA*

JAMES H. DAVIS,

Dealer in all kinds of

POPLAR, CHERRY & ASH LUMBER,

Yard Nos. 314 and 316 N. Broad St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

☞Business attended to in Ebensburg by Wm. J. Williams. [my16-1y]

HARTFORD

LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY.

CASH CAPITAL, $500,000.

We are now prepared to insure LIVE STOCK against both *Death* and *Theft*, in this live and reliable Company. Owners of stock have now the opportunity, by insuring with this Company, of obtaining security and remuneration for the loss of their animals in case of DEATH or theft.

OWNERS OF HORSES,

Manufacturers, Farmers, Teamsters, Expressmen, Physicians, and in fact all who are to any extent dependant upon the services of their horses in their daily vocations, should insure in this Company, and thus derive a protection against the loss of their animals, which are in many cases the sole means of support to their owners.

FARM STOCK

Farmers and others owning cattle should avail themselves of this means of saving the value of their stock, and secure an equivalent for the loss which would otherwise fall heavily upon them in being deprived of their Cattle, by insuring in this, the

PIONEER COMPANY OF AMERICA!

By insuring in this Company you exchange a certainty for an uncertainty. No man can tell whether his animals may not be stolen or die through some unforseen calamity.

☞*Competent Agents wanted, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.* Apply to KERR & CO., General Agents,

April 4, 1867.-1y. Altoona, Pa.

☞Col. WM. K. PIPER, Ebensburg, has been appointed local agent for the Hartford Live Stock Insurance Company.

GEIS & REUTH,

Lobhstown, Pa.,

BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS

AND BOOK BINDERS.

MANUFACTURERS OF BLANK BOOKS PORTE-MONAIS, PAPER BOXES AND LOOKING GLASSES.

Looking Glass and Picture Frames always on hand, and made to order. A large and most complete assortment of Drawing Room and Miscellaneous Pictures, consisting of Chromos, Paintings in Oil, Steel Plate Engravings, Plain and Colored Lithographs, Oil Prints, Photographs and Wood Cuts.—This collection embraces a selection of large sized match pictures of Landscape and Domestic Scenes and Portraits, and 5,000 different varieties of Card Photographs of prominent men, comic and sentimental scenes and copies of subjects by celebrated artists. We have also a varied assortment of BIBLES, PRAYER, HYMN and SCHOOL BOOKS, HISTORIES, BIOGRAPHIES, NOVELS, &c. Religious Prints and Emblems in great variety, and the largest and most complete stock of STATIONERY ever brought to this county. 500 new and beautiful styles of WALL PAPER, including an assortment of Potter's celebrated English make, for which we are sole agents in this locality. These Wall Papers are handsomer in design, superior in finish, and 2½ inches wider than any other make.

The citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity are respectfully notified that we make BOOK BINDING and the manufacture of BLANK BOOKS a speciality. All work promptly executed at moderate rates.

☞Store on corner of Clinton and Locust streets, immediately opposite Foster House Johnstown, Oct 24, 1867–tf.

CHAIR MANUFACTORY.

WM. P. PATTON,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

ALL KINDS OF CHAIRS,

such as common Windsor Chairs, Fret Back Chairs, Vienna Chairs, Bustle Chairs, Rim Backed Chairs, Sociable Chairs,

Cane Seat Chairs,

ROCKING CHAIRS, OF EVERY SIZE

SPRING SEAT CHAIRS

Settees, Lounges, &c., &c.

CABINET FURNITURE

of every description and of latest

STYLES, WITH PRICES TO SUIT THE

Tastes of all,

Thankful for past favors, he respectfully solicits a liberal share of public patronage. Clinton Street, Johnstown Cambria Co. Pa. [Jan. 31, 1867.

EBENSBURG DRUG AND BOOK STORE!

LEMMON & MURRAY,

DEALERS IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, Fancy Soaps, Leon's and Hall's Hair Restoratives, Pills, Ointments, Plasters, Liniments, (all kinds,) Davis' Pain Killer, Radways Ready Relief, Brown's Ess. Jamaica Ginger, Citrate Magnesia, Flavoring Extracts and Essences, Lemon Syrup, Soothing Syrup, Spiced Syrup, Rhubarb, PURE SPICES, &c.

CIGARS AND TOBACCOS,

Blank Books, Deeds, Notes and Bonds, Cap, Post and all kinds of Note Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Black and Red Ink, Pocket and Pass Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Novels, Histories, Bibles, Religious Prayer and Toy Books, Penknives, Pipes, &c.

☞Medicine for the body and food for the mind. Call and see.

MAIN STREET, EBENSBURG.

July 25, 1867.

FOREIGN SHIPPING AND EXCHANGE OFFICE.

We are now selling Exchange (at New York Rates on

England,	Ireland,	Scotland,
Wales,	Germany,	Prussia,
Austria,	Bavaria,	Wurtemberg,
Baden,	Hessen,	Saxony,
Hanover,	Belgium,	Switzerland,
Holland,	Norway and	France.

And Tickets to and from any Port in

England,	Ireland,	Scotland,
Germany,	France,	California,
New South Wales or		Australia.

KERR & CO.

A WORD FROM JOHNSTOWN!

JOHN J. MURPHY & CO.,

Have constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of seasonable

Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Groceries,

and a general variety of NOTIONS, &c.—Their stock consists of almost every article usually kept in a retail store, all of which have been selected with care and are offered at prices which cannot fail to prove satisfactory. Call and examine for yourselves.

Feb. 28, 1867.–tf. $5*

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628

WM. T. HOPKINS' "OWN MAKE"

OR

"KEYSTONE SKIRTS"

are the best and CHEAPEST LOW PRICED Hoop Skirts in the market. Trail Skirts, 25 springs, $1.00; 30 springs, $1.20; and 40 springs, $1.45. Plain Skirts, 6 tapes, 20 springs,, 80 Cents; 25 springs, 95 Cents; 30 springs, $1.15; and 35 springs, $1.25. *Warranted in every respect.*

"Our OWN Make" of "UNION SKIRTS," Eleven Tape Trails, from 20 to 50 springs, $1.20 to $2.50. Plain, Six Tapes, 20 to 50 springs, from 95 Cents to $2.00. These Skirts are better than those sold by other establishments as first class goods, and at much lower prices.

"Our OWN Make" of "CHAMPION SKIRTS" are in every way superior to all other Hoop Skirts before the public, and only have to be examined or worn to convince every one of the fact. Manufactured of the best linen-finished English Steel Springs, very superior tapes, and the style of the metallic fastenings and manner of securing them surpass for durability and excellence any other Skirt in this country, and are lighter, more elastic, will wear longer, give more satisfaction and are really cheaper than all others. *Every lady should try them.* They are being sold extensively by Merchants throughout this and the adjoining States at very moderate prices. If you want the best, ask for "Hopkins' Champion Skirt." If you do not find them, call the merchant with whom you deal to order them for you, or come or send direct to us. Merchants will find our different grades of Skirts exactly what they need, and we especially invite them to call and examine our extensive assortment, or send for Wholesale Price List.

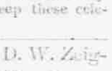
To be had at Retail at Manufactory, and of the Retail Trade generally, and at Wholesale of the Manufacturer only, to whom all orders should be addressed.

Manufactory and Salesroom, 628 Arch Street, Between 6th and 7th Sts., Phila'a.

April 2, 1868.-3m. WM. T. HOPKINS.

☞H. A. Shoemaker & Co. are the only dealers in Ebensburg who keep these celebrated Skirts for sale.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. D. W. Zeigler has taken the rooms on



High street recently occupied by Lloyd & Co as a Banking House, and offers his professional services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity. *Teeth extracted without pain by use of Nitrous Oxide or Laughing Gas.*

DENTISTRY.—The undersigned, Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity, which place he will visit on the fourth Monday of each month, to remain one week.

feb 6. SAM'L BELFORD, D. D. S.

DR. T. F. M'CLURE, SURGEON DENTIST, Carrolltown, Cambria Co., Pa. Teeth inserted on Gold, Silver, Adamantine, Cheoplastic, &c. ☞Professional visits made to Chest Springs the first week and to Loretto the second week of each month.

Carrolltown, July 4, 1867.–1y.33*

JAMES J. OATMAN, M. D., tenders his professional services as Physician and Surgeon to the citizens of Carrolltown and vicinity. Office in rear of building occupied by J. Buck & Co. as a store. Night calls can be made at his residence, one door south of A. Haag's tin and hardware store. [May 9, 1867.

R. DEVEREAUX, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, *Summit, Pa.*—Office east end of Mansion House, on Rail Road street. Night calls may be made at the office. [my25.tf.]

R. J. LLOYD, successor to R. S. BOSS, Dealer in *Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c.* Store on Main street, opposite the "Mansion House," Ebensburg, Pa. October 17, 1867–6m.*

D. M'LAUGHLIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Johnstown, Pa.*—Office in the Exchange building, on the Corner of Clinton and Locust streets—up stairs. Will attend to all business connected with his profession.

Jan. 31, 1867.–tf.

S. A. JOHNSTON, J. M. SCANLAN.

JOHNSTON & SCANLAN,

Attorneys at Law,

Ebensburg, Cambria co., Pa.

Office opposite the Court House.

Ebensburg, Jan. 31, 1867.–tf.

JOHN P. LINTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Johnstown, Pa.*—Office in building on corner of Main and Franklin street, opposite Mansion House, second floor. Entrance on Franklin street.

Johnstown, Jan. 31, 1867. tf.

F. A. SHOEMAKER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.*—Office on High street, one door East of the Banking House of Lloyd & Co.

January 31, 1867.–tf.

F. P. TIERNEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.*—Office in Colonade Row.

Jan. 5, 1867–tf.

W. H. SEC